REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,471.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs 5 0
Second do,	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions ...	„ 0 2½ As. a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The rate for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,206 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander Hillocat, as above, from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 8th April Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamer leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 31st March, and on MONDAY, the 3rd April, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2th February 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,240 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, R.N.R., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st April 1876, at 4 P. M.

April.		April.	
Leaves BOMBAY	1	Leaves Tuticorin	7
„ Ratnagherry	2	„ Colombo	8
„ Vingorla	3	„ Negapatam	9
„ Goa	4	„ Pondicherry	10
„ Canara	5	„ Madras	11
„ Mangalore	6	„ Mauilipatam	12
„ Cannanore	6	„ Coconada	13
„ Tellicherry	6	„ Vizagapatam	14
„ Calicut	6	„ Bimlipatam	15
„ Beypore	6	„ Gopalpore	20
„ Cochin	7	„ Palaveram	21
„ Alleppey	7	Arrives CALCUTTA	23

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer as this is the best and most direct route. Passengers for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Penang, Acheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Intermediate Cargo and Passengers at Bassorah; to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nathan, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th April 1876, at 4 P.M.

April.		April.	
Leaves BOMBAY	7	Leaves BUSREH	22
„ Kurrachee	11	„ Mahomerah	23
„ Jask	16	„ Fao	24
„ Bunder Abbas	18	„ Bushire	26
„ Linga	18	„ Linga	May 1
„ Bahrein	19	„ Bunder Abbas	2
„ Muskat	20	„ Jask	6
„ Fao	22	„ Gwader	11
„ Mahomerah	22	„ Kurrachee	13
Arrive BUSREH	23	Arrives BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 8 A.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 878 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. H. Franks, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 3rd April 1876, at 8 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole and Oputch Mandavie.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nathan, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th April 1876, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Alexandria	£32	£15	£4
Brindisi	36	16	4
Port Said	36	16	4
Ancona	40	18	5
Venice	40	18	5
Trieste	40	18	5
Marseilles	36	16	12
Genoa	36	16	12
Civitavecchia	36	16	12-10

Children under 8 years:—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st April 1876.
ARABIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th April 1876.
RAMAYA to sail on MONDAY, 1st May 1876.
ASSYRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th May 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 15th and 30th and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 9th December 1875.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL 1ST APRIL.

THE Powerful First-class Steamer J. B. WALKER, 1,628 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for Twelve First Class Passengers. An inspection is invited.

FARE.....Rs. 350, without Wines.

Apply to McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 10TH MAY.

THE attention of Families intending to proceed to England is specially invited to the fine Steamer GALATEA, 2,001 Tons Register, 250 H.P. nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, well-known in the South American Passenger Service as one of the favourite steamers of the Belgian Royal Mail Company. She has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. For Passage apply to Messrs. VERNEDAY, BROOM & Co.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	April. 1876.
VENETIA	G. F. Sabot	3776	450	3rd—Suez, &c.
NUBIA	W. B. Hall	3036	450	5th—London direct.
SIAM	N.W. Haselwood	3000	500	10th—Southampton.
ARRAH	G. F. Cates	2753	500	17th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2863	450	24th—Southampton.
				May.
TAMBESI	A. Symons	3492	400	1st—Suez, &c.
DEVTAN	J. D. Gaby	3499	550	8th—Southampton.
KAROLA	E. J. Baker	2831	450	15th—Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	W.D. Anderson	1933	450	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M.; in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE P. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th March 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 4th April 1876, at 3 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. HINDOSTAN, Capt. N. Rees, R.N.R. (3,115 Tons and 500 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on the shipment of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not to the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 1st April 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 31st March 1876. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

DIRECT STEAMER TO LONDON.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. NUBIA (2,096 Tons, 450 Horse Power,) will be despatched for LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, at 5 P. M.

PASSAGE MONEY (including Canal Fees):—

First Class	Rs. 680
Second Class	„ 370

G. F. HENRY,
Bombay, 4th March 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRAITAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	From Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	2272	450	12th Feb.	26th Feb.	6th April.
TRINACRIA	2107	450	12th Mar.	25th Mar.	17th May.
Also—					
EUROPA	2277	424	will sail from Bombay on or about		10th June.
INDIA	2289	500	do. do.	do.	10th July.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	do. do.	do.	10th August

And regularly thereafter, further sailings, being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	LIVERPOOL	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1876.

"WILSON" LINE.

FALMOUTH AND HAVRE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons,

TO LEAVE ABOUT 15TH APRIL.

THE above Vessel will have dispatch on the date named has excellent accommodation for First-Class Passengers only.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board:—

FIRST CLASS.....Rs. 500.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th March 1876.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,

C. W. Pearson, Commander.

(To leave end of April.)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch the last week of April, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co,
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th March 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL, 1876.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G.I.P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G.I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Local Fares between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora and Andaree.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Tramway, State Railway.
Amraotee State Railway.
Wurdah State Railway.
Nerbudda State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sindh, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Mulkatire State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messrs. Macklinnon, Mackinnon & Co.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Messageries Imperiales Steam Navigation Company.
Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company.
Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.
Messrs. Ewart's Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Rented by Steamers.
Rented in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Bombay to Goa.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill House Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Neemoochad.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Hill Service.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents:—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hormond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Wallace & Co.
Bangalore.....Spectator" Office.
Bombay.....Railway Refreshment Rooms and Hotels.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolali.....Gurustjee Dossabhey.
Hyderabad.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch. St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Chouk and Alexandra Hotels;
Ootacamund.....Observer" Office.
Poona.....Treasher & Co.; Phillips & Co; and Boys Family Hotel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
LAST NIGHT OF Mrs. B. W. LEWIS AS GALATEA.
LAST NIGHT OF THE MISSES GRAY.
In their favourite SONGS and DANCES.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, APRIL 1.

The Performance will commence with
W. S. Gilbert's most Charming Mythological Comedy,
PYGMALION AND GALATEA
GALATEA.....Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS.
To conclude with Brough's world-renowned Burlesque of
IVANHOE.

Every purchaser of a Dress Circle Ticket will be presented with a Copy of the words and music of the SONG and DANCE, "AN ANGEL WITHOUT WINGS,"
SUNG AND DANCED BY HR
MISSES RUTH & JESSIE GRAY.

PRICES OF AD ISSI N.
FAMILY TICKETS (admitting three) to be had at Boundy & Co., for Rs. 10.
Dress Circle.....Rs 4 | Stalls.....Rs 3
Gallery and Pit, One Rupee
Doors open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

FORT THEATRE.

THE STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 1st APRIL.

DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO CAMBERWELL?
AND
THE MAID AND THE MAGIC!
NEW SONGS; SINGLE, DOUBLE, TREBLE DANCES;
AND
SONG AND DANCE.

First Class.....Rs. 2 | Second Class.....Re. 1.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at half-o'clock punctually.
N. B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the performance.
PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.

VICTORIA THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 1.

ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB

Will reproduce the favorite and much admired play of

JALLUM JORE,

A GOOD BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

IMMENSE SUCCESS!

CROWDED HOUSES!!

To witness the celebrated new comedy of
CHHEL BATAO AND MOHINA RANI,
which will be repeated
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 1st APRIL.
Followed by an entirely Original Farce, entitled:
THE OX SELLER.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 2.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 3RD MAY,
TRENTHAM HALL,
TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 24TH MAY,
BRANKSOME HALL.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

TO LEAVE ABOUT 15TH APRIL.

THE fine S.S. GUY MANNERING, 2,802 Tons, Capt. Charles Mate, will be despatched as above. She has very superior First Class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

The Rate of passage is—

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL—£50,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, how ver, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

KING, KING & Co., Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 31st March 1876.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the abovenamed Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 19th instant.

By Order of the Board,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 1st April 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TWO PLOTS of Government vacant LAND on the ESPLANADE will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Office, New Secretariat Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th April 1876, at 3 P.M.

2. Plan of the Land can be seen and Conditions of Sale learnt on application to the Undersigned.

F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 30th March 1876.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, the 14th and 15th proximo, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 30th March 1876.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES (50) FIFTY per share out of the Profits made by this Company during the half year ending 31st December 1875, will be PAID on and after TUESDAY, the 11th instant between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to those SHAREHOLDERS whose names may appear on that day on the Register or PRODUCTION OF SHARE CERTIFICATES at the Registered Office of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 6th to 11th day of April 1876.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

No. 34, Nicol's Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st April 1876.

HIGH COURT.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of AI SOONDER, Widow of the late GOVERDHUN HURRUCKCHUND, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

MADAVJEE DEVCHUND and BHAI DHARSEY MOORARJEE, both of Mangalore, Hindoo Inhabitants, at present residing in Bombay ..... } Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of the late BAI SOONDER, Widow of the late GOVERDHUN HURRUCKCHUND, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by MADAVJEE DEVCHUND and BHAI DHARSEY MOORARJEE as the Executors therein named. ALL PERSONS concerned or interested in the ESTATE of the said deceased are hereby informed of such application having been made.

CRAWFORD & BOEVEY,
Applicants' Proctors.

Dated this 31st day of March 1876.

APOLLINARIS WATER

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussill, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. ARCHDRUID, from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to PAY FREIGHT and SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter signature. As the Cargo will be landed in the Sassoon Dock, Consignees can obtain delivery of their GOODS there, and early application is requested

No CLAIM for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Bombay, 28th March 1876. Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

DUTCH (VALKER) BEER. The price of this excellent Beer is reduced to Rs. 4 per dozen quarts. ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co.

LARGE, well FURNISHED BUNGALOW TO LET, from middle of April to middle of June. Rent Rs. 125 per month. Apply "BETA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—A Lady going Home in May will TAKE CHARGE of ONE or TWO CHILDREN. Address "PASSAGE," Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE, a JUBBULPORE HILL TENT, nearly new, 14 feet square, with two square dressing rooms and four aybans, everything complete. Apply to Mr. NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, at Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.

WANTED, by a EUROPEAN of Six years' experience in a Continental Firm of this city, a situation in Bombay or Up-country. Has a thorough knowledge of French, and is a good Correspondent and Book-keeper. Apply to "A. K. C.," care of this Paper.

GOOD cheer's the root of sound health,
The mountain air also;
The CLARENDON at Matheran
Of good cheer has full flow.

OVERLAND REQUISITES.

AIR CUSHIONS AND PILLOWS,
From Re. 5 to Rs. 15.
BINOCULAR GLASSES,
From Rs. 25 Rs. 140.
CAMP AND DECK CHAIRS,
(folding, light and strong),
from Re. 10 to Rs. 16.
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
Coconada, Manilla, Trichinopoly, &c.,
of the first qualities only.
COCOA PASTE; COFFEE ESSENCE,
from as. 8 to Rs. 2.
COMPENDIUM OF GAMES.
containing in moderate space materials for Backgammon, Bezique Card Games, Chess, Dice, Dominoes, Draughts, and a Race Game complete, with guides and markers for
Bezique and Whist,
from Rs. 30 to Rs. 65.
CORKSCREWS, LEVER KNIVES,
in variety:
from as. 8 to Rs. 8.
CUTLERY,
of the best manufacture.
DRESSING BAGS, CASES AND ROLLS,
from Rs. 18 to Rs. 400.
DRAM FLASK AND DRINKING CUPS,
from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 20.
EAU DE COLOGNE AND TOILET VINEGAR,
the original and genuine,
from Re. 1 to Rs. 7.
INFANTS' FOOD,
of the most approved kinds.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
(for which the Company are Sole Agents).
MILK,
Condensed Anglo Swiss.
OVERLAND TRUNKS & PORTMANTEAUX.
from Rs. 24 to Rs. 30.
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Fish, Meats, Pates, Pies, Sausages, Soups, &c.
PIPES AND TOBACCO,
of various descriptions.
PLAYING CARDS.
De la Rue's per pack from annas 12 to Rs. 2.
POCKET CANTEENS & SANDWICH CASES,
in the most compact forms.
PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS,
of the most convenient and secure forms.
RAILWAY RUGS AND STRAPS,
a large Choice.
SOAPS, MARINE AND TOILET,
and Cases for Toilet Soaps.
SPONGES AND BAGS,
for the Bath or Toilet Table.
STATIONERY.
Papers and Envelopes expressly suited for Postal Correspondence and sundries of every description.
TIFFIN BASKETS,
completely fitted.
TRAVELLING BAGS,
Carpet, Clothes, Courier, Dressing, Hand, and Money,
from Rs. 3 to Rs. 400.
WINES, SPIRITS AND LIQUEURS,
Champagnes, Brandies, &c., &c.
WRITING AND TOURIST'S CASES,
in a variety of forms.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

.NODNOL EHT

C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,
9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
AND LONDON, BORDEAUX AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN.)

PRIZE MEDAL,
BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

Price List.

SHERRIES.	Quarts Per Doz. Rs. a.	Pints Per Doz. Rs. a.
OLD PALE SHERRY, (our own), recommended; an excellent Dinner Sherry; dry	18 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, Pink capsule (our own), pale and dry	28 0	...
AMONTILLADO, Light Pink capsule (our own), dry and delicate	31 0	...
MANZANILLA, Blue capsule (our own', full bodied, nutty, and dry	33 0	...
MOROSO, Green capsule (our own), very choice and superior	37 0	...
MONTILLA of Cordova (red capsule), the perfection of dry wine, highly recommended to Connoisseurs	35 0	...
PORTS.		
OLD PORT from the Alto Douro, well matured in wood and cask	20 0	...
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended	22 0	...
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids	24 0	...
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular blue capsule and label); this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal	34 0	...
CHAMPAGNES.		
OUR OWN (signed ticket) Private Cuvee		
Extra Dry	44 0	24 0
Do. Vintage 1868	0 0	24 0
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d'Ay, extra dry quality	38 0	21 0
Do do in Magnums	70 0	...
Do do ½ pints, suitable for invalids	15 0	...
PREMIER SEC PELS (Fleur de Bouzy)	38 0	21 0
GEISLER'S (India special)	47 0	25 0
JULES MUMM'S First quality (white label)	47 0	25 0
BARON DE SAULT'S (for Cup)	48 0	18 0
Do do Magnums	65 0	...
BORDEAUX—RED AND WHITE.		
ST. JULIEN MEDOC (our own)	11 0	6 8
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own)	13 0	8 8
CHATEAU LEOVILLE „	16 0	10 0
PAUILLAC „	16 0	9 0
ST. ESTEPHE „	16 0	8 8
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC (our own brand)	19 0	10 8
SAUTERNE „	16 0	9 0
CHATEUX D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne	22 0	...
CHATEAU TALENCE	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LABEGORCE (Margaux)	26 0	14 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX (our own brand)	26 0	14 0
CHABLIS (Polack Frere's)	16 0	...
CHABLIS (our own)	18 0	10 0
BURGUNDIES.		
PO MARD (our own brand)	19 0	10 0
CHAMBERTIN „	20 0	10 8
SPARKLING MOSELLE.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE Braunesberger	28 0	16 0
Do do Josephshoffer	33 0	18 0
Do do Zeltinger	36 0	20 0
Do do Scharzhofberger	39 0	21 0
CREMANT BLANC	30 0	16 0
STILL MOSELLE.		
ZELTINGER	24 0	...
SCHARZBERG	30 0	...

STILL HOCKS.	Quarts. Per Doz. Rs. a.	Pints. Per Doz. Rs. as.
ERBACH	23 0	...
RHENISH	18 0	10 0
RODENTHAL	20 0	11 0
NIERSTEIN	22 0	13 0
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1	24 0	13 0
RUDESHEIMER	24 0	13 0
GRUNHAUSEN	28 0	...
HOCKHEIMER	28 0	...
JOHANNISBERGER	38 0	20 0
GEISENHEIM	24 0	...
DEIDESHEIM. No. 2	18 0	10 0
SCHLOSS JOHANNISBERG, (Select Growth)	30 0	...
SCHARLACHBERG	32 0	...
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38 0	20 0
SCHLOSSBERG	30 0	...
STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL	23 0	...
SPARKLING HOCK.		
SPARKLING HOCHHEIMER	28 0	16 0
„ FUDESHEIMER	33 0	18 8
„ RAUENTHALER	36 0	20 8
„ JOHANNISBERGER	39 0	21 8
MADEIRA.		
FINE OLD E. J. Reserve	32 0	...
MARSALA.		
VIRGIN WINE (Ingham's) highly recommended by the Medical Profession	18 0	...
BRANDIES.		
FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommended	27 0	...
OUR OWN, * Star	23 0	...
Do do ** Stars	25 0	...
Do do *** Stars	27 0	...
HENNESSY'S * one Star	25 8	...
Do. ** two Stars	29 8	...
Do. *** three Stars	31 8	...
MARTELL'S Brandy * one Star	25 8	...
Do * one Star Pints	13 0	...
Do * one Star Flask	13 8	...
Do ** two Stars	27 0	...
Do ** three „	30 0	...
L. FURLAUD'S * Star	23 0	...
Do ** Stars	25 0	...
Do *** Stars	27 0	...
Do V.S.O. recommended	35 0	...
EXSHAWS' No. 1	35 0	...
Do No. 2	20 8	...
DENNIS MOUNIE'S	25 0	...
MISCELLANEOUS.		
OLD TOM, Swaine's and Boord's	17 0	9 0
HOLLAND GIN, Colling's and Maingay's Large Flasks	25 0	15 8
VERMOUTH, Nolly Prat's	14 8	8 0
WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch (several brands)	20 0	...
RUM, Jamaica	20 0	...
ABSINTHE, (Pernod Fils)	30 0	...
CHARTREUSE VERTE (Original) Green per bottle	7 0	3 12
CHARTREUSE JAUNE (Yellow) per bottle	5 0	2 12
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	20 0	30 0
ORANGE BITTERS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 31ST MARCH 1876.

REUTER'S telegram of yesterday evening still reports the Liverpool Cotton Market as quiet but steady, but says that sales of Surats are only effected with difficulty. Private messages in effect confirm this, although, if anything, indicating greater weakness in Surats. In the meantime prices both on the spot and to arrive are unchanged, the only public quotation for arrivals being 5d. for Good Fair Dhollera with the G. F. Clause, April-May shipment Canal. This morning's market opened unchanged, probable sales 10,000, actual imports 3,000 bales.

From New York yesterday's telegrams still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 13¾ cents, but May shipment has declined to 13 13-16 cents, a decline of ⅛ cent per lb. Gold, and Exchange on London are unchanged. The Receipts of cotton at the U. S. Ports to date are as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Thursday's Receipts ...	8,000	5,000	7,000
Six days " ...	47,000	34,000	50,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,743,000	3,179,000	3,410,000

Piece Goods in Manchester are unchanged, and the London General Produce Markets are also unaltered from the previous day.

Reuter's weekly metal quotations are unchanged from Thursday last. Enfaced Rupee Paper in London is slightly firmer. Fours are now at 84 ; Fours-and-a-half at 84½ ; Fives-and-a-half at 86½.

The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a slight falling off in strength, the proportion of the reserve to liabilities having declined from 46½ to 45½ per cent. Since the return was made up, however, a payment of £356,000 has gone into the Bank, and this, in conjunction with the fact of the market rate of discount on short dated bills being ½ and on 6 months' paper ½ per cent. under the Bank minimum, shows that the tendency is still in favour of easier money. The actual changes shown by the return are, an increase of £312,500 in Bullion, and a decrease of £375,000 in the Reserve, and £62,500 in Bills Discounted.

Bar Silver is still quoted at 53¾d. by Reuter ; but private telegrams quote 53½d. per oz. This week's Southampton Steamer brings out £122,000 for Bombay, which although a small amount in comparison with present requirements, makes up with previous shipments on the way, a considerable total, and if the same rate of buying is kept up for some weeks consecutively, the Banks with their other means of financing by the end of the season will be comparatively independent of Council drafts.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94½, French Rentes at 104¾.

Sterling Exchange here opened in the morning with a slightly easier feeling, one Bank coming out as a buyer of 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 9d., a reduction of 1-16d. from yesterday. Later in the day, however, the one buyer at this rate withdrew, and the market closes firm at yesterday's rates. Telegrams from Calcutta respecting the Government Financial Statement have been anxiously looked for, both by buyers and sellers of Exchange, and in their absence very little business has been done. The greatest uncertainty prevails respecting the policy of Government, and until something is definitely known, business will be materially restricted. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand.	...	1s. 8¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto, 6 months' sight	...	1s 9d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight	...	1s 9 1-16d. "
Documents, 8 months' sight	...	1s. 9¼d. "

On Calcutta we still quote demand bills at 99 11/16, 60 days' sight 98½.

Government Paper is unaltered in every respect. Fours Rs. 99 ; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 100 ; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 101¼.

The Share Market to-day has been steady with a moderate business doing. Bank of Bombays are unaltered, as also are Land Shares. Press Shares are irregular ; but our quotations are in a great measure nominal. Spinning and Weaving Companies are very firm at a general improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share.

Cotton has been quiet, and purchases on European account have not been large. If anything, the market has been a shade easier, but prices are only partially Re. 1 per candy lower than yesterday. The Receipts from up country yesterday were 9,915 bales, making 65,581 bales for the week. Since 1st September last we have now received 480,549 bales against 728,906 last season and 632,196 bales for the same period in 1873-74.

Freights continue very dull. By Steamers for Liverpool engagements have been made at £1-17 6, but not to any great extent ; shippers, as a rule, only offering £1-15 per ton. By Cape we quote £2 to £2-1-3 for Iron, £1-17-6 for Wooden vessel.

Piece Goods are extremely dull. Nominally prices are unaltered ; but neither from first hands nor the bazaar are there any buyers of importance, the state of the money market being against operators.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
300,000	100	all	8 p.ct	Agra Bank	98
28,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	6 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New ...	997½
40,000	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,300
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	300
60,000	2814	all	6 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	200
60,000	900	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India .	116
80,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	515

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	31875	6 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	365
£20	103-14	do.	Do. New £20 Shares ...	136
£20	65-7	do.	Ditto	72
£20	21-13	do.	Ditto	23
£50	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,170
£14	19-6-15	do.	Do. New Shares	335

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

60	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,125
850	2,500	all	150	Alliance Spinning	2,5 5
30	2,000	all	...	Shownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,350
300	1,000	all	5	Bombay United	1,145xd
200	150	10	...	Bro b Mills	155
200	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	6 0
307	1,000	all	100	Dharumsey Spinning ...	870
	all	60	p. a	Fleming S. W. Co.	905
	all	80	pa	Great Eastern	1,105
	all	...		Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co.	235
	all	60	p.a.	Hindustan S. W. Co. ...	955
	all	65	p.a	Jewraj Balloo Mills ...	890
	2000	all	...	Khandelah Spinning	761
	all	Nil		Madras Spinning	975
	500	...		Madras U. Spinning	1,000
	all	70		Manockji Petit's	1,170
	all	100	pa	Morarjee Spinning	1,190
	all	40	pa	Oriental	760
	all	...		Prince of W. Island ...	750
	all	...		Sasso n S. W. Co.	850
	1,000	50	p. a	Soonderdas Spinning ...	800
	250	150		Do. do 1/4 share.	200

Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1500	240	ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation ...	1,740
	all	4	pct	Bombay Gas Company ...	60
	all	...		Bombay Saw Mill Co....	700
	300	30	ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	200
	100	8	p. c	Malabar Company, Ld ...	90
	100	5	p c	Mechanics' Build'g Co....	31
	all	30	ps	Treacher & Co.	400
	all	40	ps	Vizgaa Patent Slip	32

BANK OF MADRAS.

Being is the statement of the affairs of the Bank on 25th March, 1876 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
.....	56,25,000	0	0
.....	93,42,817	15	9
.....	60,75,489	11	5
.....	1,91,846	7	3
.....	49,825	0	6
.....	5,00,000	0	0
Rs.	2,1 ,84,479	2	10

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
.....	80,80,101	11	10
—Cash	15,95,313	7	1
.....	30,47,688	10	0
.....	15,18,090	3	4
rofits	14,04,425	0	0
ills discounted	35,52,769	5	6
.....	2,93,967	5	11
ange	10,68,148	7	2
Banks	7,31,037	0	0
Rs.	2,17,84,479	2	10

INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

For the week ending 26th March, 1876.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. J. B. Walker, 969 tons, Captain W. A. F. Green, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

The s. s. Pehlwan, 51 tons, Captain J. E Gammon, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and twenty deck passengers.

Messrs. R. Rubattino Co's s.s. Sumatra, 1,382 tons, Captain G. Coboara, will sail to-day for Genoa, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

The barque Emperor, 370 tons, Captain W. Johnson, will sail to-day for Falmouth, with a cargo of 2,680 bales cotton, and 240 cwts. bones.

The Ship Maninou, 924 tons, Captain G. Phelepps, will sail to-day for Havre, with a cargo of 3,850 bales cotton, 6,338½ cwts. linseed, and 1,000 cwts. pepper.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Commilla, 549 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Bushire.—Capt. and Mrs. Prideaux, child, and two servants. For Persian Gulf.—Capt. W Downing and servant. For Muscat.—Mr. Ally Sa-boo. For Kurrachee.—Col. Williams and four servants, Mr. F. Bailey, Major and Mrs. Bolton, Major Castell and servant, and Mr. Allen. For different ports.—One hundred and ten deck passengers.

The A. H. Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.'s s. s. Ettore, 1,301 tons, Captain G. Lazarich, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Trieste (March 1st), calling at Port Said, Jedda and Aden, via the Suez Canal, with three hundred and sixty-four pilgrims. She brought the following cargo :—9 cases hardware, 1 case lamps, 32 cases cottons, 75 bales yarn, 3 cases gold thread, 10 packages sundries, 14 cases colours, 60 cases beer, 237 packages papers, 67 packages wine, 130 cases apples. 1 case pianoforte, 1 barrel vinegar, 8 cases glassware, 230 tons ice, 7 packages chemical products, 2 barrels glassbeads, and 71 packages gold and silver coins.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
30	Ettore (s)	Lazarich	Trieste, Mar 1.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
31	Commilla (s)	Sharp.....	P Gulf via Kurrachee.
	P hlwan (-).....	Gammon	Coast and Carwar.
	J. B. Walker(s)	Green.....	Marseilles.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Steamer Sumatra, Coboara, to Genoa, &c.
Maninou, Phleppa, to Havre.
Barque Emperor, Johnson, to Falmouth.

The Steamer Akola, to K Coast and Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
27	Himalaya (s)	Grant	Penang, Mar 21.
	Cornwall	Richardson ...	Boston, Nov 27.
	Ganga	Rondon.....	Pondicherry. Mar 21.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
27	City of Venice (s) ...	.....	.....
	Queen Victoria (s)...	.....	.....
	Rowan	.....	.....
	Coringa	.....	.....
	Red Cross.....	.....	.....

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 31.

For Liverpool.

Cape Verde.—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 86 bales cotton, Pestonjee Bemonjee.
Persia.—2,640 cwts linseed, Framjee, Sands and Co.
Helen Scott.—950 bales cotton, Cambell, Mitchell and Co ; 200 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers.
Prince Frederick.—250 bales, Allmamed Hassum ; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon, and Co.
North-brook.—8,400 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Caradoc.—1 bale cotton, Sheerwan Madowjee.
H Hasfarm.—25 bales wool, Lodmeerchand Roopchund ; 87 bales wool, Cursetjee Rustomjee ; 2 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 37 bal s wool, Sewbux Joharemull.
Ezbert.—140 bales cotton, Gouldass Gullianjee.
Dunravan.—263 cwts coir yarn, Canjee Lilladhur ; 60 bales wool, Rhimjee Verjbhan ; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee.
Macedonia.—500 bales cotton, Kuverbai Nowjee and Co ; 600 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Wan t A Graham and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 297 cwts rattans, Cursondass ; 2 601 cwts wheat, Steuart, Shrabai Hobar and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Narunjee Bhimjee.
Guy Mannering.—950 bales cotton, Pestonjee Nusserwanjee ; 100 bales cotton J C Rumbay and Co ; 66 bales cotton Cove rjee Lilladhur ; 113 bales cotton, Lilladhur Luckumsee and Co ; 52 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 328 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

For London.

Rialto.—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Nubia.—98 cwts cardamoms, Nurse Khutow ; 49½ cwts coffee Tuthabhoy Cassumbhoy ; 1,003 cwts rane-ed, Killick Nixon and Co : 14 bundles teeth, Remtoola Goolammamee.
Siam.—172 cwts dry ginger, Punshordass Trolseedass.
Xantho.—195 cwts horns, Nanseebhoy Allarkhia ; 210 cwts coir yarn, Naujee Khutow.

For Havre.

Octavia.—71 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, F Spinner and Co.
Rialto, 200 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.
Madeline.—170 bales cotton Jules, Siegfried ; 800 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Xantho.—21 drums rosa oil, Syed Hussen Bugdadee.

For Marseilles.

Venetia.—14 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.
Sumatra.—1 case silk, C Grondona ; 2 boxes gold and silver coins, The French Bank.

For Venice.

Venetia, s—10 bales cotton, F Spinner and Co.

For Glasgow.

Macedonia s—100 tons old iron, W and A Graham and Co.

For Hull.

Governor Tilly,—24,107 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Falmouth.

Gadshill,—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Boston.

Arabella,—16,071 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Suez.

Venetia s—50 bags cocoanuts, Hajee Cassuingoosub.

For Hongkong.

Alva.—268 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Hindostan s—50 bales twist, B and D R Futtakia ; 370 bales cotton Jairashboy Peerbhoy : 68 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 55 bales cotton, Mamedbhoy Rowjee ; 20 chests opium, Rowpurrie Saleoman ; 20 chests opium, Hagarmull Norsingdass ; 14 chests opium, Heeraram Manockram ; 39 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 14 chests opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass ; 501 bamboo baskets onions, Jeoma Hamed ; 20 chests opium, Ganeesdass Joobareemull ; 49 chests opium, Veneehund Joeta ; 16 chests opium, Nopechund Nowgunroy.

For Shanghai.

Hindostan s—15 chests opium Hurnaram Manockram ; 7 chests opium, Ganeesdas Sobhagmull ; 12 chests opium, Hajareemull Goormookroy ; 23 chests opium, Sariram Dowlutram ; 11 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th March.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	29·856
Temperature of the Air.....	79·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	72·7
Dew Point	69·9
Relative humidity of Air	·736
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	89·3
Minimum do. do.	74·2
General Direction of wind...NW, NNW, N, NNW NW, WNW	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	294

HIGH COURT.—1st April.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Green.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

531-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewraj Peerbhoy vs H W Narris—Green and Cleveland. —Part heard.
168-75—J Ferson and Payne—Varin Shekha vs Lalljee Cutchra and others—Inapon jee and Thacur dass.
288-75—P K wasjee—H seonbhoy Goolam Hoosein vs Pestonjee Edulje Gundar—Fletcher and Smith.
254-72—Macfarlane and Pollock—Essa bin Khullifa vs Mapla Chawa Kraa Killote & Co—Lynch and Tobin.
45-74—Chalk and Turn—Ashabai widow and others vs Mapla Chawa Kara Killote & Co—Lynch and Tobin.

Before the Hon'ourable Sir Charles Sargent.

Long Causes.

25-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Cl Tyabjee vs Moolbai widow.
26-76—J fferson and Payne—Verjee Jairam vs Cowe jee Lilladh rand another.
27-76—Mr Flet her—Ma'a'u-mibai widow vs Jumnabai.
30-76—A Frampjee—Cursetjee Dadabh y vs Nembai widow.
39-76—Mr C Smale—Jetha Amichund and others vs Ebrahim Mocasjee—M H Khan.
44-76—In person—Ramchunder Succaram vs Burjorjee Muncerjee—Macfarlane and Pollock.

Postponed Long Causes.

58-75—M H Khan—Cursetjee Burjorjee vs Navazbai widow—Jefferson and Payne.
527-75—Macfarlane and Pollock—Purmanundass Jewandass vs Nowrojee Dhunjibh y—A Frampjee.
418-75—Shamrao P—Henry Gamble s Pandrinath Ramchund—Thuljee and Sanmukh.
453 75—Balcrishna and B—Chaganlall Vishwanath vs Motiram Damoodersand there—Chalk and Turner.

Before the Honourable Mr Justice Bayley.

Long Causes.

620-75—Shapoorjee and Thanvallas—Motichund Dewchund vs John Edward Badger—Mr Bicknell.
702-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Ruttonsey Lndha and another—Macfarlane and Pollock.
168-75—L Fletcher—Sadoo Raghoo vs Pandoo Jamoo and another—In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 29.

Phelps, Lieut-Col, Bombay Infantry, on furlough, from Poona

March 30.

Bird, Lieut, Bengal 4th Cavalry H C, on leave, from Hingalee.
Bell, Major Genl, Bombay H M, on leave, from Poona.
Bell, Lieut, Bombay 18th Regt, N I, on leave, from Poona.

March 31.

Lock, Major, Bombay 108th Regt, on Medl Cert, from Mhow
Blewitt, Lieut-Col, Bengal 65th Regt, on Medl Cert, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—March 31.

Boulton, Major, Bombay staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Parr, Surg Major, Bombay staff, from leave, to Kurrachee.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 28.)

Revenue Department.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr F S Gibson, Acting Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of South Arcot, furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year, from on or after 1st May, up to date of embarkation.

Mr J Daniel, Collr and Mag of Kurnool, furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year, from on or after 1st May, up to date of embarkation.

Mr C Brandreth, Collr and Mag of Cuddapah, furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year, from on or after 1st May, up to date of embarkation.

Mr H Stokes, Collr and Mag of Nellore, furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year, from on or after 1st May, up to date of embarkation.

Mr J Thomson, Collr and Mag of Bellary, furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year, from on or after 1st May, up to date of embarkation.

Mr J Thomson, Collr and Mag of Bellary, to be Agent for the Sale of Opium, during the absence on furlough of Mr Daniel.

Mr C Brandreth, Collr and Mag of Cuddapah, to be Agent for the Sale of Opium, during the absence on furlough of Mr Daniel.

Mr C Brandreth, Collr and Mag of Cuddapah, to be Agent for the Sale of Opium, during the absence on furlough of Mr Daniel on other duty, and privil ge leave, or until further orders.

Mr Charles Jeffrey K ox b s act as Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Cuddapah during the employment of Mr Gribble, on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Henry R chard Farmer to be Asst to the Collr and Mag of Cuddapah and to act as Head Asst in that D s during the employment of Mr Gribble on other duty, or until further orders. This cancels the appointment published in last "Gazette."

Mr James Thomson to be Asst to the Collr and Mag of South Arcot and to act as Head Asst in that Dist during the absence of Mr Lister, on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr George Stuart Forbes to be Asst to the Collr and Mag of Kurnool and to act as Head Asst in that Dist during the absence of Mr Crole, on fur ough or until further orders. This cancels Mr Ross' appointment in the last "Gazette."

Judicial Department.

Mr J R Daniel, Acting Dist Judge of Nellore, privilege leave for two months, under Sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code, from date of being relieved.

Maj H E Coningham, Supt of Police, Tinnevelly Dist, the usual subsidiary leave under Rule 1, Sec 18, of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr W Goodrich, Offg Asst Supt of Police, Bellary, the usual subsidiary leave under Sec 10, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, for the purpose of appearing before a medical Board at Madras.

Under Sec 335 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr A M Jones, Acte Dep y Collr and Mag of Coimbatore, in the Dist of Coimbatore, is authorized to take the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872) N ti Sreenivasa Row Tahsildar of the Caroor Taluq, in the Dist of Coimbatore Trinchinopoly, Madava Row, Dept Tahsildar of Nilacottah Division, Dindigal Taluq, in the Dist Madura, and a Sami Iyer, Dep y Tahsildar of the Town of Tanjore, in the Dist of Tanjore, are appointed, respectively, to be Mags of the 2nd Class, and to exercise the powers conferred on Mags of that class by Notification of the 1st Januar 1873.

Educational Department.

Mr E C Caldwell, Inspr of Schools, 4th Division, furlough for one year under Sec 7, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with the usual subsidiary leave

Dr W H Wilson, Professor of Physical Science in the Presidency College, leave for six weeks on medical certificate, with effect from the 1st inst, under Sec 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

Surgn W G King to act as Professor of Physical Science in the Presidency College during the absence of Dr W H Wilson, on leave, or until further orders.

Surgn A Porter, M D, Offg Professor of Anatomy in the Medl College, to act as Professor of Chemistry and Hygiene during the absence of Surgn Maj King, on other duty, or until further orders.

M L Garthwaite, Inspr of Schools, 3rd class, to act as Inspr of Schools, 2-d class.

Mr John Bradshaw, M A, Actg Inspr of Schools, 4th class, to act as Inspr of Schools, 3rd class.

Public Department.

Surgn-Maj W F Davis, M D F R C S, Civil Surgn, Coimbatore, the usual subsidiary leave, under Rule 1, Sec 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Surgn Alexander Porter, M D, to act as Chemical Examiner during the employment of Surgn Maj King, on other duty, or until further orders.

His Grace the Govr is pleased to appoint Surgn Maj W T Martin, British Medl Service, to be Surgn on His Grace's Personal Staff.

Mr Walter Joyce to act as Tamil Translator to Govt during the employment of Capt Wright, on other duty, or until further orders.

M C J Knox, Mad Civil Service, having reported his return from furlough on the 27th inst, the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to him is cancelled.

Lt A R F Durward, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Godavery Dist, three months' privilege leave, under Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th April or such later date as it may be availed of.

Lt F J Romilly, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Tanjore Dist, privilege leave for three months, under Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from date of relief.

Mr R H Prinsep, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Malabar Dist, twelve months' sick leave under Sec 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr G D Wybrow Ex Engr, 4th grade, Trichinopoly Dist, two years' furlough under Chapter III, Sec 10 [a], Rule 3 of the Civil Leave Code, and preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days, from on or after 1st May, up to date of embarkation.

The Public works appointments are ordered :—

Mr G J Turner, Asst Engr, 1st grade, from South Canara to the Kistna Dist.

Mr W M Monteerratt, 1st Asst Engr, 1st grade, from Cuddapah to the South Canara Dist, vice Mr Turner.

Capt F Mor t, R E Ex E gr, 4th grade, from North Arcot to the Cuddapah Dist, vice Mr Monteerratt.

Lt E W Cotter, R E, Asst E gr, 2nd grade, from Nellore to the Trichinopoly Dist, vice Mr Wybrow.

To join at the public expense.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Right Revd the Bishop of Madras has granted the Revd J B Trend, Chaplain of Vellore, privilege leave for two months, from on or after the 23rd April 1876, under Sec 12, Supplement E, of the Civil Leave Code.

Political Department.

Maj A A Davidson, S C, to act as Comdt of the Nair Brigade during the absence on furlough of Maj St G Caulfeld, or until further orders.

Capt Walter Follett Wright to act as Govt Agent, Ch pauk, Postmaster of Cornwallis Shipsand Paymaster and Hon dista Translator to Govt during the absence of Lt Col Tyrrell on leave, or until further orders.

Military Department.

The services of Lt-Col G B Bowen, of the S C, are placed at the disposal of the Political Dept.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe :—

Maj H Rammell, S C, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 28th Regt N I, arrived at Bombay on the 16th March 1876.

With refer nce to the Genl Order issued by the Govt of Bombay, No 1,832, date 13th March 1876, permitting Lt-Col W Wilson, M S C, on attendant 4th Infantry, H drabad Contingent, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, that officer is granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, to embark from Bombay.

His Grace the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Surg Mouat, D, British Medl Service, to be Secy and Statistical Officer to the Surg-Genl, British Medl Service, vice Surg-Maj Martin appointed to the Personal Staff of His Grace the Govr.

Commissariat Department.

Maj William Stoddart, of the S C, to officiate as Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Maj H T O'Reilly, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Col N F Bayly, S C, Asst Adjt-Genl, British Burmah Division, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Rangoon on Calcutta.

Lt-Col A C Lilly, S C, Comdt of the Hyderabad Contingent, on furlough on private affairs for fourteen months, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

Surgn-Maj J F Duncan, Indian Medl Dept, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras or Bombay.

The services of Maj A A Davidson, of the S C are placed at the disposal of the Political Dept.

Maj H Conyngham, S C, Supt of Police, Tinnevelly, is permitted to embark from Bombay, instead of from Tuticorin, on the furlough to Europe granted to him in G O G No 52, dated 24th Jan 1876.

Surgn-Maj Merrick Fletcher, Indian Medl Dept, is permitted to retire from the service from the 1st April 1876, on a pension of £550 per annum.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 18th March 1876.)

Capt A J T Welchman, Genl List, Cavy, (attached to the 7th Hl Cav), is permitted to proceed to Bombay instead of to Ca utta, on the preparatory leave granted him by G O C C of the 26th Feb 1876, p 76.

The six months' leave to Mussoorie, granted to Surgn Maj (now Deputy Surgn Genl) F F Allen, C B, by G O C C of the 23rd ultimo, p 80, is hereby cancelled at that officer's request.

The following orders are now issued :—

Meerut Division Order, dated 25th Feb 1876, appointing Capt G T Halliday, late 4th European Light Cavy, to officiate as Asst Adjt-Genl, vice Maj C E B Seaton, proceeded on preparatory leave.

Dated the 26th Feb 1876, directing the following medical arrangements :—

Surgn J A Smith, to remain at Meerut, on the expiration of his leave, for the purpose of accompanying a detachment or invalids proceeding to Allahabad.

Surgn Maj H Harrison to take over medical charge of the detachment 2nd Bat 6 th Royal Rifles at Fatehgarh, with effect from the 12th Feb 1876.

Surgn H Charlesworth to do duty with the 2nd Batn 60th Rifl s.

Surgn T J P Holmes, M B, to do duty with the 2nd Batn 60th Rifles from the date of his arrival at Meerut, and to give over charge of B Battery 5th Brigade R A, to Surgn Maj M Quinlan, v.

Surgn Maj M Quinlan to make over charge of B Batty 5th Brigade R A, to Surgn Maj T H White, M D, and assume medical charge of the 2nd Batn 60th Rifles.

Surgn Maj K J Bourdillon, doing duty Batn 60th Rifl s, to assume medical charge of the party of invalids leaving Meerut and to proceed with them to England.

Gowlior District Order, dated the 4th March 1876, directing Col W C Trevor, C B, 54th Foot, to assume command of the station of Morar, from the 6th inst, during the absence, on inspection duty, of the Brdr Genl Commanding.

Dated the 4th March 1-76, appointing Capt J H Tarleton, 54th Foot, to be Station Staff Officer, Morar, during the absence of Lt Brde M J Quinlan on inspection duty with the Brdr Genl.

Rohilchund District Order, dated the 10th March 1876, directing Lt Col and Local Col J F Gardner, 38th Foot, Comdt ing 1st Field Convs escent Depot, to assume command of the district consequent on the departure of Brdr Genl W Paya, C B, appointed to the command of the Meerut Division.

Faizabad Station Order, dated the 15th Feb 1876, appointing Lt R C D Wilson, 54th Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, pending the arrival of Capt W D Bourchier, 54th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 25th Feb 1876, appointing

Capt Fr Walker to be Interpreter as a t mporary arr ngement under para 317, Bengal Army Regulations, with effect from the 2nd inst or 1875.

5th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl Order, dated the 11th Feb 1876, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure of Col C J S Gough, C B, V C, Comdt on preparatory leave to Bombay, to appear before a medical board :—

Maj H R Cooper, 2nd in Command, to officiate a Comdt.

Capt R B Graham, 3rd Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Lt M Armstrong, 2nd Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Officer, in addition to his duties as Offr Adjt.

Lt G A M ney, Offg 2nd Sqdn Subn and Offg 1st Sqdn Subn to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer, in addition to his other duties.

10th Bengal Lancers.—Regtl Order, dated the 28th February 1876 making the following appointments, consequent on the return from furlough of Maj C Mackenzie, Comdt :—

Maj O Barnes, 2nd Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command,

Capt D M Strong, 1st Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Officer.

Captain S D Barrow, 2nd Sqdn, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Lt A Burlton-Bennet to officiate at 1st Sqdn Subn.

2nd Goorkhas—Regtl Order dated the 28th Feb 1876, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure of Col H P Macpherson, C B, V C, Comdt, to assume command of the Nusseeree Battalion :—

Lt Col D Macintyre, V C, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt A Battye, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt E Bec r, Adjt to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt W Hill, Q-Mr, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

The undermention d officers have leave of absence.

10th Hussars.—Capt H S Dougan to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board

11th Hussars.—Lt A M Brookfield, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

18th Hussars.—Lt A M Brookfield, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

8th Hussars—Lt O Heywood-Jones, to Bombay, from the 12th March, pending retirement from the service.

Surgn F. Garratt, to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

18th Hussars—Veterinary Surgeon Walker to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Lt Col Oldfield, (late Brig.) to Cooncor, Madras, for six months from date of availing himself of it, on medical certificate.

Lt Col Monck Mason, (Supernumerary,) to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Surgn Maj M Quinlan to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

1-3rd Foot—Sub Lt G H Chippindall, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

2-12th Foot—Lt C Kennedy, to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

1-24th Foot—Lt T H Reddrop, (Instructor of Musketry), to the port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

43rd Foot—Capt A C French, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

2-17th Foot—Lt W Maitland, to the port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

2-19th Foot—Lt T Hall, to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

2-19th Foot—Lt T H Reddrop, (Instructor of Musketry), to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

2-19th Foot—Lt T Hall, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

2-19th Foot—Lt T H Reddrop, (Instructor of Musketry), to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

2-19th Foot—Lt W Maitland, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

2-19th Feb 1876, to the Nilgiris, for the benefit of his health, for six months from date of arrival there.

Surgn H Charlesworth to do duty with the 2nd Batn 60th Rifles.

Surgn T J P Holmes, M B, to do duty with the 2nd Batn 60th Rifles from the date of his arrival at Meerut, and to give over charge of B Battery 5th Brigade R A, to Surgn

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE COMMAND OF THE HAIDRABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

ALLAHABAD, 31ST MARCH.

Colonel Macintyre, C. B., will be appointed to command the Haidrabad Subsidiary Force *vice* General Blake whose term of office has expired.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CALCUTTA, 31ST MARCH.

The Budget Statement by the Hon'ble Sir William Muir has been just published. Accounts for 1874-75 :—Revenue, £50,670,177 ; Ordinary Expenditure, £50,251,047, of which £2,237,860 for famine relief ; Surplus, £319,130 ; Public Works Extraordinary, £4,249,566. Regular Estimates, 1875-76 :—Revenue, £50,991,000 ; Ordinary Expenditure, £49,744,000, of which £656,000 is the balance of famine reliefs ; Surplus, £1,247,000 ; Public Works Extraordinary, £4,143,000.

Budget Estimates, 1876-77 :—Revenue, £50,480,000 ; Ordinary Expenditure, £50,336,000 ; Works Extraordinary, £3,759,000. Loans in 1876-77, £3,000,000, of which £360,000 are from Scindia and Holkar for Railways ; remaining £2,640,000 by Secretary of State in England.

No borrowing in India. No fresh taxation in 1876-77.

Estimated Cash Balances in India at the end of 1875-76, £16,243,214 ; and at the end of 1876-77, £13,552,614.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CALCUTTA, 31ST MARCH.

The Financial Statement by the Hon'ble Sir William Muir is published to-day. The accounts for 1874-75 :—Revenue, £50,670,177 ; Ordinary Expenditure, £50,251,047, of which £2,237,860 for famine relief ; Surplus, £319,130 ; Public Works Extraordinary, £4,249,566. Regular Estimates, 1875-76 :—Revenue, £50,991,000 ; Ordinary Expenditure, £49,744,000, of which £656,000 is the balance of famine relief ; Surplus, £1,247,000. Public Works Extraordinary £4,143,000.

Budget Estimates, 1876-77 :—Revenue, £50,480,000 ; Ordinary Expenditure, £50,336,000 ; Surplus, £144,000 ; Public Works Extraordinary, £3,759,000 ; Loans in 1876-77, £3,000,000, of which £360,000 are from Scindia and Holkar for Railways ; remaining £2,640,000 by Secretary of State in England.

No borrowing in India. No fresh taxation in 1876-77.

Estimated Cash Balances in India at the end of 1875-76, £16,243,214 ; and at the end of 1876-77, £13,552,614.

CALCUTTA, 31ST MARCH.

The Budget shows entirely favourable results. The Customs Revenue has been increased after the operation of the new Tariff Act. The fall in exchange causes an estimated loss of [illegible] one million. Government has resolved to restrict Public Works expenditure as [illegible] possible while adverse exchange [illegible] continue. The Secretary of State's [illegible] during the year will be 13½ millions. [illegible] by Exchange is estimated at 2½ millions.

THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

CALCUTTA, 31ST MARCH.

A *Gazette Extraordinary* notifies that arrangements have been made for the reception of Lord Lytton upon his arrival in Bombay on the 7th of April and at various places *en route* to Calcutta, where the date of his arrival is at present unfixed.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 30TH MARCH.

The House of Lords, last night, passed the second reading of the "Queen's Titles' Bill."

THE FUTURE VICEROY OF INDIA.

ADEN, 31ST MARCH.

H. M. S. Orontes, with Lord Lytton the new Viceroy and Governor General of India, arrived here this morning and sailed again for Bombay at three this afternoon.

THE HERZEGOVINA.

VIENNA 30TH MARCH.

The conciliatory measures lately taken by the Governors of Dalmatia and Herzegovina have induced the insurgents to suspend hostilities.

THE TURKISH COUPONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 30TH MARCH.

The Porte has announced that it will not be prepared to pay the Coupons falling due in April until July.

GENERAL SCHENCK AND THE EMMA MINE.

WASHINGTON, 30TH MARCH.

General Schenck who was lately recalled from London, where he filled the post of American Ambassador in order to answer charges brought against him of complicity in the Emma Mine Fraude, has succeeded in exculpating himself before the Congress Committee.

LONDON, 30TH MARCH.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Sarats sales only effected with difficulty.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollerah..... 4 11/16d.

The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

4 per cent Rupee Paper 86

4½ do. 84½

5½ do. 86½

Exchange on India ..... 1s. 8¼d.

2 per cent. Consols for Account .... 94¾.

3 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 104¾.

Bar Silver..... 53½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes....£12,187,500....Dec. £375 000

Bills Discounted....£19,875,000....Dec. £62,500

Bullion .....£25,000,000....Inc. £312,000

The Market rate of Discount is ½ lower than the Bank rate.

The sum of £356,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, has declared a dividend for the half year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum and £25,000 has been carried over to the Reserve Fund.

Arrival—August Hespodar.

Departure—Mudkirk.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of Rs. 50 for the children of the late Dr. Sinclair, paid by Professor G. Buhler.

We are told by the Lahore paper that Dr Leitner is to officiate in the grade of Rs. 1,000 rising to Rs. 1,250, *vice* Mr. Pearson, but will retain charge of the Government College, Lahore.

It will have been observed, from a telegram in yesterday's *Gazette*, that the new Commander-in-Chief of India, Sir F. P. Haines, will not come to Bombay, as he has gone on from Suez in the Khedive to Galle and Calcutta.

Captain T. R. Davidson, who has long officiated as Commandant of the 18th Bengal Cavalry, has, according to the *Pioneer*, obtained the substantive appointment upon the retirement from the service of Colonel H. F. Smith, now on furlough.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* is in a position to confirm the report that the battalion of Guards is to be withdrawn from Dublin. In future a battalion will be quartered for six months at a time at Shornecliffe, where there will not be the night duty which is requisite in a capital city.

With reference to the paragraph which is going the rounds with respect to Major-General the Hon. F. Colborne, C.B., the *Army and Navy Gazette* understands that there is but very slight prospect of there being any Bath appointments on the approaching anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday.

A telegram has been received in Calcutta, announcing that the passengers for Australia, who were to have gone in the P. & O. Company's steamer Bangalore, but who refused to proceed in consequence of some cases of small-pox having occurred, were forwarded by the same Company's steamer China on the 18th instant.

We have received a verbatim report of Mr. Justice Green's decision in the case of Shepherd *vs.* the Port Trustees, but as we published yesterday a concise and intelligible precis of the judgment, our readers will doubtless consider that as they are acquainted with the chief points in the judgment a repetition of them is not required.

The promotion accorded Sir Charles Staveley for his services in Abyssinia has had the effect of obtaining for him his regiment between two and three years before he would otherwise have been provided for. General Staveley stood on the list of Colonels between Major-Generals E. H. F. Pocklington and H. J. Warre, and between him and General Warre the names of thirty-eight officers appear on the Unattached List.

The *Pioneer* :—Readers of Indian History will be pleased to hear that Mr. Trübner, the London publisher, has found Father Catrou's history of the reign of Aurungzeb. Catrou compiled his book from the memoirs of Manouchi, a Venetian doctor in the service of Shah Jehan and Aurungzeb. Mr. Talboys Wheeler will now have another authority for the second part of his fourth volume.

His Grace the Governor was to leave Madras on Wednesday evening last. He has changed his intention of remaining at Ootacamund for a day or two and then returning to Madras, in obedience to medical advice. The *Mail* says that His Grace is expected to remain on the Neilgherries until August, or until after the South-West monsoon has spent itself, when he will commence a tour to the west coast, to Travancore, Tinnevelly, Madura, and Trichinopoly.

On the 16th of last month, we read in the Ootacamund paper, coffee leaves from Mysore, affected with a new kind of fungus, were submitted to the Scientific Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society. The fungus was declared to be different from the Hemilies of Ceylon, and called *Pellicularia Koleroga*. At its sitting on the 1st instant, the committee received a report on the disease, written by Mr. Berkeley. There is not much satisfaction in the report. Mr. Berkeley considered the leaves to be attacked "by the spawn of a fungus, probably a species of Acrimonium."

The date of Lord Northbrook's departure must still depend on circumstances, but it seems most likely, the *Pioneer* says, that the new Viceroy will be in Calcutta by the 11th of April, and that Lord Northbrook will leave on the 13th, though these dates, at the best, are hypothetical. Still the fact that Good Friday falls on the 14th April may induce Lord Northbrook to start on the Thursday ; but a great deal depends on the time Lord Lytton takes to travel between Bombay and Calcutta. Lord Northbrook stays for forty-eight hours with Sir William Gregory, though [illegible], as some of the papers said, with the Duke of Buckingham. The present destination of the Tenasserim is Brindisi, though there is still plenty of time for changing the homeward route.

A competent authority writes to the *Pioneer* in reference to Colonel C. C. Chesney's loss, already noticed in these columns :—"He was certainly the best military critic in England, almost in Europe, and as such we can ill-afford to lose him. His *Waterloo Lectures* written when he was Professor of Military Art and History at the Staff College, were so absolutely impartial as to be accepted as the best account of the strategy of the campaign, not in England alone, but in France and Prussia. As might be expected, they do not altogether chime in with the *Idees Napoleoniennes* ; and the late Emperor of France, fearing their popularity among his officers, provided an account of the three days' war from his own point of view, with the same title and similar print and binding, and had it circulated among his army. No more profound compliment to the original author could hardly have been paid."

Captain G. Lydiard Sulivan, who has recently been superseded from command of his ship in the most unjust manner and contrary to all precedent, having failed in several applications to their Lordships for a court-martial on himself, all of which have been refused, has now intimated to their Lordships his intention to memorialise Her Majesty on the subject. If, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, a Captain of a ship, with all the responsibilities resting on him, is to be thus capriciously dealt with by the Admiralty for the mere fact of his having differences of opinion with those under his command, what Captain, what senior officer of any rank would be safe ? His very position supposes that difficulties of the kind may arise. The question is, has he exceeded his authority or committed any breach of the instructions in exercising it ? But, if Captains or Commanders are to be intimidated in the exercise of that authority, and are to be afraid to do their duty, what is to become of the discipline of the Service, or even the Service itself ? We are glad that, apart from Captain Sulivan's intention to appeal to the Queen, which every officer has a right to do, the matter is likely to be brought before the House of Commons shortly.

Specifications of the undermentioned Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department :—

Messrs. P. J. Kuryan, M. P. Lezar and M. V. Payli, all residing at British Cochin, for "raising water."

Messrs. François Durand and Ernest Louis Marrais, both of No. 23, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris, in the Republic of France, for "an improved apparatus for pressing or moulding bricks and other agglomerated articles of like kind."

Mr. William Jackson, of Jorehaut, Assam, India, for "drying green tea leaf."

Babu Madhub Chander Bysak, Dragon Iron Works, No 36 Strand, Armenian Ghat, for "a machine for breaking the shell of castor seeds."

Mr. Henry Bull, Engineer, Public Works Department, Agra, for "a combustible damper."

Mr. Alfred Joseph Maobay, of 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta, Merchant, for "converting vegetable and animal fibrous substances of every kind into materials resembling wood, velvasit, felt, papier-mache, leather, gutta-percha, horn, bone, ivory, stone, clayware, and other hard or tough substances for use as a substitute for any of such substances."

Mr. James Steel, of Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, North Britain, Engineer, for "a new or improved brake-block."

Mr. Richard Gewase Elwes, of 7 Westminster Chambers, in the city of Westminster, Civil Engineer, for "improvements in filters for the decolorisation of sugar in solution and other liquids."

Mr. Lorenzo Scala, of Genoa, in the Kingdom of Italy, at present residing at 4 De Lanne Street, Kennington Park, in the County of Surrey, England, for "improvements in dyeing when indigo is employed."

Sir Daniel Lange, replying in the *Times* to the letter of M. Charles de Lesseps, declares that that communication, if not inexact, was misleading. Though he declined to become director of the Suez Canal Company in 1859, he subsequently consented to sign as a director, and in such capacity took part in the "deliberations of the council of directors" in Paris, even before M. C. de Lesseps and many of his colleagues were on the board. Sir de Lange proceeds :—"As to the distinction that may be drawn between the designation of representative by which I was universally recognised, and that of agent, it is not worth while to dwell upon ; but when the the term 'paid agent' is applied to me, I hope M. C. de Lesseps, if only for his father's sake, will not invite me to go into details, and compare the merely nominal sum I received to cover expenses in London with the incomes received by those in France, who had not a tithe of the labours to perform that I had—certainly none to compare with the onerous and often difficult duties which fell to me to discharge in a country whose citizens were, above all others, the chief utilisers of the canal, and from whom it has derived its chief revenue." Sir D. Lange adds that he is and was originally registered as "Membre Fondateur" of the canal, a position which he believes takes precedence of all others in the company.

The *Indian Daily News* :—Respecting the interview between His Excellency the Viceroy and Her Highness the Rance Bookmabace, not much has transpired. Having ascertained that she spoke Mahratton, the services of the Hon. Mr. Hope were enlisted as interpreter. The Rance was received very courteously, it might almost be said, cordially, by Lord Northbrook, and his kind manner soon assured his visitor, who was in a state of trepidation at the strangeness of her position. She thanked His Excellency for having interposed in her behalf when she was exposed to the persecution and insults of Mulharrao ; and for that purpose she had paid the visit, as a daughter, to express her gratitude. His Excellency said he was pleased to have been able to render her such service, and to see her ; but he regretted that she had taken so long a journey for that purpose. Her Highness said she had done so to fulfil her vow to thank His Excellency to show how great was her gratitude. Lord Northbrook asked if she had any complaint to prefer. Her Highness replied that she had causes of complaint ; but that it was not her object to prefer them on that occasion. The complaints she had to make should not be allowed to mar the happy occasion of meeting His Excellency who had protected her as a father, but she would prefer her complaints through the proper officers of the Government in due course. We are informed that the interview was satisfactory to all parties ; and it is probable that the incident, so strange as to be almost unique, was not without gratification to both parties ; and seems to have been gone through with tact on both sides.

A parliamentary paper just issued contains a "statement showing the expense of the deferred pay of 2*d.* a day proposed to be given to the army and the army reserve for the year 1876-77, and for each subsequent year until the maximum expense shall have been reached." The total amount required for 1876-77 is £19,905, [illegible] will increase yearly until 1897-8, when the maximum sum of £501,000 will be reached. The estimate is based, it is stated, on the following suppositions :—The 2*d.* per diem for [illegible] with the colours to be payable on the [illegible] or death of every non-commissioned [illegible] man in respect of all service (previous [illegible] completion of twelve years' service) from [illegible] of April, 1876. The British portion only of the charge has been taken. The 2*d.* per diem for the Army Reserve to be paid annually in arrear to all men in it. Any sum earned by a man dying during the year to be paid to his representatives. £1 per man now paid for necessaries not to be payable to men accepting the new terms. This estimate is necessarily subject to great variation, the sum payable depending on the mortality, re-engagement, service in India, and invaliding throughout the army. It is believed to be a maximum estimate, based upon present data. These bases have been assumed for the purposes of calculation ; but the grant will be made under such regulations as may appear to be necessary. These regulations will be embodied in a Royal Warrant.

Don Carlos arrived in London on Saturday evening, March 4. He was closely watched by the French police on his journey through France, and during his stay at Boulogne not only were policemen stationed at the gates of the Hotel du Nord, but when Don Carlos took a walk on Friday afternoon he was accompanied by the Commissaire Central de Police, who walked by his side. The same precautions were observed on Saturday afternoon when he embarked on board the Alexandra for Folkestone. Saturday happened to be the day fixed for opening the new Channel station at Folkestone, and as deputations of the Municipality and Chamber of Commerce of Boulogne were on board the Alexandra, directly the steamer came alongside the pier a salute was fired. The station was decked with flags, a band was on the pier, and the crowds on the pier cheered as the deputation landed. Don Carlos, who came ashore at the same time seems to have taken this welcome to himself, and raised his hat in acknowledgment, which brought on a counter demonstration, and the cheers were drowned by groans and hisses. Don Carlos entered a saloon carriage, the blinds of which were at once drawn down, but as the train moved out of the station there was more hissing. At Tunbridge a number of persons met the train, some cheering and others hissing. At Charing-cross a number of persons assembled, who cheered the Prince as he was conducted to his carriage. There was, however, a larger crowd outside, who groaned and hissed when the carriage containing Don Carlos drove by, those who cheered or cried "Viva!" being in a decided minority. Don Carlos has taken up his quarters at Brown's Hotel.

The *Spectator* quotes from a prefatory memoir of Charles Kingsley, by Tom Hughes, prefixed to a new edition of "Alton Locke," the following verses, which our contemporary describes as the only genuinely humourous copy of verses of any length the Canon ever wrote :—

"Come away with me Tom,
Term and talk is done ;
My poor lads are reaping,
Busy every one.
Our ten mind the parish,
Sweepers mind the Court,
We'll away to Snowdon
For our ten days' sport,
Fish the August evening
Till the eve is past,
Whoop like boys at pounders
Fairly played and grassed.
When they cease to dimple,
Lunge, and swerve, and leap,
Then up over Bisted
Choose our nest, and sleep
Up a thousand fe-t, Tom,
Round the lion's head,
Find soft stones to leward
And make up our bed.
Eat our bread and bacon,
Smoke the pipe of peace,
And ere we be drowsy,
Give our boots a grease.
Homer's heroes did so,
Why not such as we ?
What are sheets and servants ?
Superfluity.
Pray for wives and children
Safe in slumber curled,
Then to chat till midnight
O'er this babbling world.
Of the workmen's college,
Of the price of grain,
Of the rise of knowledge,
Of the chance of rain ;
If Sir A. goes Romeward,
If Miss B. sings true,
If the fleet comes homeward,
If the mare will do,—
Anything and everything,
Up there in the sky
Angels understand us,
And no 'saints' are by.
Down, and bathe at day-dawn,
Tramp from lake to lake,
Washing brain and heart clean
Every step we take.
Leave to Robert Browning
Beggars, friars, and vines ;
Leave to mournful Ruskin
Popish Apennines,
Dirty stones of Venice
And its Gas-lamps Seven ;
We've the stones of Snowdon
And the lamps of heaven.
Where's the mighty credit
In admiring Alps ?
Any goose sees 'glory'
In their 'snowy scalps.'
Leave such signs and wonders
For the dullard brain,
As esthetic brandy,
Opium, and cayenne ;
Give me Bramshill Common
(St. John's barriers by),
Or the Vale of Windsor,
England's gol len eye.
Show me life and progress,
Beauty, health and man ;
Houses fair, trim gardens,
Turn where'er I can.
Tho' we earn our bread, Tom,
By the dirty pen,
What we can we will be,
Honest Englishmen.
Do the work that's nearest,
Though its dull at whiles ;
Helping, when we meet them,
Lame dogs over stiles ;
See in every hedge-row
Marks of angels' feet,
Epics in each pebble
Underneath our feet ;
Once-a-year, like schoolboys,
Robin-Hooding go,
Leaving fops and fogies
A thousand feet below."

Writing about the Indian Legislation Bill, the *Pioneer* says :—"The fatal tendency of the Bill to overrule the authority of the Governor-General was noticed by Mr. Fawcett, who put his finger on a serious blot in the arrangements of the India Office by asking whether the Government of India had been consulted in reference to the provisions of the proposed Act. We have some reason to think that Lord George Hamilton's reply to this and other questions put during the debate, may not have been accurately recorded in the only report of any length which has been published in this or any other country ; but unless he has been actually misrepresented, and made to say something altogether unlike what he really said, his answer to Mr. Fawcett was singularly disingenuous. 'It so happened,' he is reported to have said, 'that this Bill had been under consideration four or five years by the Government of India, and so far from disapproving of it, they had urgently asked the Home Government to introduce it.' The truth is, that Bills of various kinds aiming at the regulation of Indian legislation have been before the Governments, both here and at Home, for some time, and there are provisions even in the present Bill which the Government of India would willingly support ; but as a whole and in its present form, with the very objectionable provisions which we have been discussing, recently added, the Bill has never been submitted to the Indian Government for its approval ; still less has it been recommended by that Government. Indeed, we have reason to feel convinced,—and it is very desirable that the true state of the facts in this respect should be understood at Home,—that the Government of India is deeply dissatisfied with the Bill in its present form, and would most urgently have asked the Home Government not to introduce it, if it had had the chance."

THE PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

XIII.—THE HADJEE IN MECCA.

Early on the morning following our arrival in Mecca, I and three or four others of our party, including one of the ladies, proceeded to perform the ceremonies of *Towaf* and *Sai*, which according to the strict rules of the hadj, we should have done the night before—*i. e.*, immediately on arriving. Passing from our residence in the *Haret-el-Bab*, we proceeded in the opposite direction to that from which we had arrived, and passing by one of the *hummums*, or public baths —a moderate sized building with a low dome-shaped roof, possessing no architectural merit whatever—we entered a long, narrow and serpentine lane which brought us to one of the gates of the *Bait-'ullah* which our *dahleel*, or guide, ininformed me was that known as the 'Babes-Salam.' Here I may state that it is not my intention to speak in detail of the various ceremonies of the hadj ; those who are curious on the subject, or would like to peruse the prayers and pious ejaculations used on the various occasions, will find the most complete and reliable account of them in Captain Burton's "Pilgrimage to El-Medinah and Mecca ;" it would be only reproducing his book, were I to enter into these matters, and the gallant Captain having performed his self-imposed task of describing the ceremonies, &c., of the hadj, I shall leave "him alone in his glory."

As we passed through the gate of the "House of God" and my eyes fell for the first time on the Caaba, a flood of thoughts poured through my brain, and visions of the past rose before me in an unconnected and tumultuous manner. For the first minute or two my eyes rested on the great central object—the Caaba, shrouded in its pall of black, which waved slowly and solemnly under the influence of a gentle current of air which seems ever to flow through the compound. I cannot say what the feelings of others may be when their glance rests for the first time on this scene, nor can I adequately describe my own sensations. In itself impressive and awe-inspiring, the great black curtain which entirely envelopes the holy house seems like a funeral pall, enshrouding the memory of the strange vicissitudes which have befallen the building it covers, and with its every motion recalls to mind the scenes long since enacted with which its history is so closely connected. Everything that is visible tends to enhance rather than destroy the wondrous effect of this strange sight, the hundreds of devotees who pace around it clad as they are in the simple costume of the Hadjee, and those who are engaged in their devotions, all add to the general effect, to which the great courtyard itself with its surrounding colonnades contributes greatly. Had I been alone I could gladly have stood for an hour to feast my eyes upon the scene, but as it was, I could [illegible] an indistinct view as we passed through [illegible] repeating the *Labayk*, and some other verses [illegible] for the occasion ; and so hurried and [illegible] were the thoughts which filled me as [illegible] along, that I can now remember almost nothing of what I saw or heard, except the vision of the Caaba itself, which none who see are ever likely to forget. It was indeed a sight which rewarded me for all that I had undergone to see it.

Passing along with more rapidity than decorum over one of the paved pathways, which lead from the gates of the building to the centre of the compound, and pushing our way through the crowd of Hadjees who were already deeply engaged in the performance of their *Towaf*, we approached the further corner of the building, being that in which the famous *Hajar Aswad*, or [illegible] is situated. Standing opposite [illegible] the direction of our *dahleel* we turned [illegible] of our hands towards the stone, and repeated the prescribed formula, [illegible] m of the right hand and then that of [illegible] This done, we proceeded at a slow pace [illegible] the building, keeping it on our left. He [illegible] ne round seven times, each time increasing [illegible] speed, always stopping opposite the "H[illegible]stone" with the palms of our hands pressed to it, and kissing our hands on re-starting ; [illegible] recited two *rekats* of *namaz*, or prayer, and thus completed our first *Towaf*. Simple as the ceremony may appear to be when thus described on paper, it is in reality by no means easy of accomplishment and extremely fatiguing. Hustled here and there, pushed, shoved and elbowed, the Hadjee having to perform the walk at a particular speed, or rather speeds, has in his turn to push, elbow and shove the other Hadjees, every other one of whom are proceeding at a different rate, though all in the one direction. The crowd is dense, and everyone is shouting out the ejaculations dictated to him by his *dahleel*, and almost all of them having commenced the *Towaf*, either before or after the others, they are all shouting out different words, thus creating a babel of noise as difficult to describe as to realize without hearing. Amidst this confusion the Hadjee has to strain his ears to catch the words which fall from the lips of his *dahleel*, who, as far as my experience goes, never by any means exerts himself in the least to facilitate the Hadjee in his generally vain endeavour to catch very words. Strange and interesting is the sight to a bystander, for although all except the *dahleel* are clad in the *ahram*, or pilgrim garb, yet the variety in the manners and appearance of the Hadjees is, if anything, rendered even more striking by the uniformity of their dress. Here, in a solemn and self-satisfied manner, struts a *Stamboli*, or native of Constantinople, holding his juvenile *metowaf*, or guide, by the arm, and pronouncing every word in a fierce and decisive manner as though he were giving the word of command to a legion of soldiers. There was a stalwart native of Mecca, pacing round with the air of a man who has no time or thoughts for the things of this world, and repeating the prayers from memory, but doubtless as correctly as though he were reading them ; then a party of women would pass ; then a group of Indian Mussulmans, one of them acting as *dahleel* or *metowaf* and dictating the prayers to his companions from one of the many hand-books published for that purpose in all parts of India ; then a wretched *miskin* from Bombay striving with his tottering, wayworn legs to keep near one of the pilgrims who is repeating his prayers in stentorian tones, for the *miskin* is too poor to pay even the *ashireen* (two pice) which some of the more juvenile of the *metowafs* will accept for dictating the prayers of *Towaf*, and he is too illiterate to derive any benefit from the guide-books : then in a wretched cot similar to the *charpoys* of India, a sick or dying pilgrim is borne aloft on the shoulders of four stalwart *kamals*, or porters, his *metowaf* walking beside the cot. Utterly broken down and shattered, often as much in mind as in body—the protruding bones, the haggard, hollowed cheeks, the sunken eyes and fearfully emaciated body of some of the Hadjees thus borne, tell a frightful tale of the sufferings they have endured "for faith's sake." Many of them having been seized with fever and other illnesses on the road to Mecca, instead of tarrying by the way, forfeit their only chance of life by persisting in being carried through the fatigues and trials of the journey by their friends and countrymen, and I doubt very much if one in a hundred of them ever live to see Arafat—the performance of *Towaf* and *Sai*, under such circumstances being in themselves far more than sufficient to quench the fast fading "vital spark."

Towaf having been completed the Hadjee proceeds to the well of *Zemzem*, where he pays a pice to one of the *sakkahs*, or water-sellers, and receives in return a small quantity of the sacred water in a *lota*, or brass drinking vessel, on the inside of which certain texts from the Koran are engraved. Notwithstanding the peculiar saline taste of this water, of which more hereafter, it forms a grateful and refreshing draft to the newly arrived Hadjee whose mouth and throat are parched and dry, from the heat and the vocal exercise he has undergone while performing *Towaf*. To me, so far from being disagreeable in taste, as so many have described it to be, I liked it so well that I indulged in a second pice worth. After drinking of the *Zemzem* water our *dahleel* led us out of the mosque by a different gate to that by which we had entered, omitting to bring us to the *Makan Abraham* where, in strictness, we should have performed certain devotions, which he, however, declared were not necessary for us to perform. On emerging from the mosque we proceeded to the place known as the hill Safa. This is a kind of oratory built at the end of the street Meesah, and consisting of a platform of stone approached by a flight of five or six steps, and walled in on three sides, the front being open but divided into three equal parts by two plain columns, which with the side walls support three roughly formed arches ; there is no roof, but facing the street the back wall which is about sixteen paces long, and three times the length of the side walls, bears a stone tablet with an inscription in Arabic, which is not alluded to by either Burton or Burckhardt, who agreeing in omitting to mention this fact, are strangely disagreed as to the distance from the *Bab-el-Safa* to the oratory in question ; Burton stating that it is "about 100 yards," or exactly double the distance at which Burckhardt guessed it, the latter being unquestionably the most correct. Burckhardt strangely errs in stating that from this place the mosque "is hidden from view by intervening houses." If he meant that the *Caaba* is not visible, he is correct ; but he says the mosque, about one hundred feet of the outward wall of which is visible. Arrived at this place the pilgrim turns his face towards the *Caaba*, and having repeated the *Labayk* and some other things, kisses the palms of his hands precisely as he did facing the Black Stone when performing *Towaf*. Our party having complied with this essential, proceeded at as fast a pace as we well could down the street *Meesaa*, until we reached the hill *Merwa*, where the street terminates in an oratory exactly similar to that at Safa, with the exception of the columns and arches, which are here absent. The correct manner of performing the *Sai* is to run part of the way and walk part ; certain marks being attached to the walls of the houses on either side, to indicate the place where the pace should be altered. Our party, however, travelled at as uniform a rate as possible, keeping up a smart walking pace all the way, this variation from the more correct manner being allowed to us, as we were honoured with the company of one of the "fair sex," a little bye-the-bye which was in the present case a most woeful misnomer. We had not gone more than a dozen paces towards *Merwa*, when our *dahleel* suddenly stood still and called a boy of about fourteen years of age, who was sitting by the roadside, and without a word of explanation to us, handed us over to the care of this juvenile guide, who certainly performed his duties in a most satisfactory manner, reciting the prayers in shrill squeaking tones, much more easily heard above the "noise and tumult of the street" than were the fuller but less distinct tones of our *dahleel*. The pilgrim has to perform the journey between Safa and Merwa seven times, as in the performance of *Towaf* he has to circumambulate round the *Caaba* seven times. It struck me that there might be some mystical meaning attached to the choice of the number seven, not only in *Towaf* and *Sai* but also as the number of stones to be thrown at the devils at *Muna*, but I could get no information whatever on this subject, except that that had always been the appointed number.

The performance of *Sai*, is undoubtedly the greatest trial of zeal which the Hadjee undergoes during the entire pilgrimage. The street of *Meesah*, in which the *Sai* is performed, is, as Burckhardt says, the straightest, longest, and one of the best built in Mecca. It is about seven hundred paces in length (Burckhardt says 600 paces ; Burton between 800 and 900 feet), and is throughout the central four-fifths of the distance tolerably level, but rises from seven to ten feet at either end. Although I have agreed with Burckhardt in calling this the longest and straightest street in Mecca, it is not exactly straight but has, as Burton says, "a bowstring curve." At about fifty yards from Safa, *Meesah* is crossed in an oblique direction by a broad, well-made road lined on either side, by coffee-shops, tobacconists &c., and leading through one of the most thickly inhabited portions of the town. At this place there is at all times during the daylight, a constant stream of camels and donkeys, camels carrying great loads of goods of various kinds and foot passengers ; as well as numbers of people sitting, standing or lounging about, amusing themselves smoking and discussing the news. Here, too, on the left hand side of the road is the building which does duty for a police station opposite it, the residence of the chief police officer and close by is the *Bab-el Safa*. From here the street of *Meesah* runs along the external wall of the *Bait-'ullah* for a distance of about 100 feet, the other or right hand side of the road being occupied with private houses, most of which however have shops attached to them. At both sides of the road are seated a heterogeneous gathering of petty traders from various countries, the principal of whom are men from India, who have settled in Mecca and make a livelihood by selling rudely executed pictures of the *Bait-'ullah* and other holy places ; the others deal mostly in chinaware, tin drinking and other utensils, and hardware, such as locks, needles, cutlery, &c. Beyond this part of the street there are houses on both sides and the roadway is something narrower. On the right hand side there is a large shop which does no other business than that of selling water to the Hadjees, either for drinking, or for the purpose of performing their ablutions, previous to entering the *Bait-'ullah*, three of the gates of which are situated in this street. The remainder of the road is lined on either side with shops of a better class than those previously met with. Some of those on the right hand side being occupied by bakers, and other provision dealers, while those on the left are mostly in the hands of the money changers and dealers in fancy goods. On the right just beyond the water shop I have alluded to, there is a long narrow lane in which a great number of silver and goldsmiths, vendors of precious stones and engravers carry on their trade. At about two-thirds of the distance from *Safa* the road widens gradually but considerably, and at about forty yards from *Merwa*, bifurcates sending a branch off to the right, which is roofed over with timber and is wide and spacious ; a meat and vegetable market is held here. From the spot where the *Meesah* begins to increase its width, a row of bread, fruit, and cake sellers are established on either side at a distance of from two, to three and a half paces in front of the shops. In the centre of the widest part of the street, is a fountain supplied with water from the canal of Mecca. Opposite the fountain on the left hand side a narrow street branches off into that part of the town known as *Sooaykah*, which is the principal bazaar and wealthiest part of the entire town. All during the day the street of *Meesah* is thronged with pilgrims, and a miscellaneous gathering of residents, and non-residents, camels loaded and unloaded, walking, standing and lying, thousands of passengers on foot, and a few on donkeys ; Turkish soldiers lounging lazily about, quarreling with everyone and eating cakes and fruit ; sick people being carried in litters, beds, &c. ; carvans arriving and departing, with here and there a pile of merchandise deposited in front of the house of the merchant or trader to whom it is consigned, or the laden camels of a newly arrived Hadjee, lying down, and waiting until their master shall have finished his devotions.

The entire scene is one of the utmost possible confusion and disorder, and, if to the scene I have just described, you add the voices of some hundreds of Hadjees all shouting out together in their loudest tones, the shouting of the camel drivers, and the confused noises made by the thousands of people in the street, and take into account the difficulty of moving at all among such a densely packed crowd, and you may easily realize the fact, that the Hadjee who has to perform his seven trips through this street, finds it anything but amusing, now fighting his way through a crowd of sturdy Turkish pilgrims, anon dodging under a camel, then scaling a pile of merchandise, now nearly run down by a donkey and again brought to a complete stand still, and all this beneath the fierce glare of the noonday sun.

THE HINDOO TIFFIN HALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—We noticed in your yesterday's issue some remarks of a Hindoo correspondent, to which you thought fit to give a prominent insertion, certainly for reasons unconnected with the intrinsic importance of the matter, about the quality of tiffins supplied by us to our customers. He gives us credit for the good quality of all the food furnished in the Hall, except mutton, which, he says, is not cooked so well as the Prabhu community is known to do. Whatever be your correspondent's opinions, the growing consumption of our cooked mutton would tell a different tale. We may, however, thank him for appreciating our good parts, and with respect to the "cooking of mutton," we wish he were better acquainted with the difficulty of our position. We have to please other persons than your correspondent—persons who naturally never agree in their tastes ; some, for instance, wish that more salt and spices were put in than we do, others would have less, and so on. Under these circumstances, your correspondent would surely grant that we cannot please all, and must put in only a moderate quantity of salt and spices.

Your correspondent, however, can avoid this difficulty in one way. He says he is a constant visitor of the Hindoo Tiffin Hall. We would advise him to immediately become a monthly subscriber, and then we shall try to take a little *more* care of his individual tastes and peculiarities, in the preparation of the tiffins he may subscribe for.

In addition we may assure him and the public that if there have been occasional real defects in the "cooking of mutton," the Superintendent of the Hall will be ordered to avoid them as far as possible in future.

Hoping, Sir, you will spare a little space in your columns for the above.—We are, &c.

THE MANAGERS,
H. T. Hall, Fort, 31st March. H. T. Hall.

MORTALITY [illegible]
portant trials with Ch[illegible]
would be alleviated [illegible]
Mrs. Johnson's Soothi[illegible]
genuine without "[illegible]
London," is on the [illegible]
bottle. Agents: Tre[illegible]

BOMBAY.

Indian Travellers' Guide, containing the latest alterations in the time tables for April 1876, of the several lines of railway, is now ready, and can be had at this office and the several agencies. Price annas eight.

Cruelty.—A cart driver, named Gunoo Gamo, was charged before Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee yesterday, at the instance of Mr. W. Smith, agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with cruelly torturing his bullock, and fined Rs. 5.

The Star Company.—We are glad to learn that the Star Company, which has firmly established itself in the Fort Theatre, has engaged the services of Mr. H. Aveling and Mr. Comerford, whose terms of agreement with Mr. Lewis have come to an end. With this addition to its strength, the Star Company is likely to continue for some time, we hope, to enliven the dulness of Bombay.

The Zoroastrian Theatrical Club.—It will be seen from a notice in our advertising columns that, at the Victoria Theatre to-night, the popular play of "Jalam Jore" will be produced for the last time by the amateurs of the above Company. It has had a successful run for several nights ; and those who have already appreciated its merits would probably desire to see it once more.

House-Breaking and Theft.—The Purdasse, named Bisseswar Buktawar, who was suspected of having committed the theft in the dwelling house of a Hindoo, named Vanmalee Jetha, on the night of the 20th ultimo, of property to the value of Rs. 303, the particulars of which appeared in our local columns yesterday, was charged yesterday before Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with the said offence, and the case was postponed for hearing to the 5th instant.

Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club.—The members of this company appear again to-night, at their new theatre, called the "Elphinstone Theatre," in the new comedy entitled "Chhel Batoo and Mohina Rani." The success of this piece, which is a web of romantic love incidents, has been almost unparalleled, which is not to be wondered at if we consider the expense incurred by the new management in providing new and appropriate scenic effects. The play will be followed by an original farce, entitled the "Ox Seller."

Assaults.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Karl Smolender, a seaman of the British ship Persia, was sentenced to two weeks' hard labour in

several concessions made in the Tariff Act, it was pointed out that the imposition of a five per cent. duty on imported cotton will effectually forbid efforts and experiments in working out several processes of finer textile manufacture, and of combination of cotton with silk, hemp, jute, and other indigenous fibres. It may be permitted us to remark that of the numerous remonstrances addressed to the Viceroy in Council on the subject the one from your Committee was the very first one to...

But the agitation caused by the powerful class interests which have their centre at Manchester and Glasgow, did not rest content with the proposal for the repeal of the duties. The necessity of a Factory Act for India was pointed out in England, and philanthropic gentlemen were enlisted in the advocacy of the measure. The horrors of the labouring classes in India in being submitted to long working hours were pictured in vivid colours. These attempts in Parliament had the effect of inducing Lord Salisbury to urge on the Government of Bombay the expediency of appointing a Commission of Enquiry. Accordingly in April 1875, the Government of Sir Philip Wodehouse appointed a Commission to enquire into the condition of the labouring classes employed in Bombay factories. The Commission after sitting for about three months collected a mass of evidence and reported to Government (a small minority dissenting) that its enquiries did not indicate any necessity for factory legislation.

Your Committee beg to call attention to a measure now before the Supreme Legislature deeply affecting the interests of by far the most numerous class of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this Presidency. The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, which was introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council of India in October 1873 by the Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir) B. H. Ellis, after having been kept in abeyance for two years, was brought forward again in an enlarged and amended form by the Hon'ble Mr. Hope in the Supreme Council on the 13th October 1875, and will shortly come on for further, and, it appears, final consideration. This is not the place for your Committee to go into a full discussion of this measure; but they cannot help remarking on the fact that there is perhaps no measure of the Legislature which has evoked such unanimous public condemnation as this Bill. Its principle is objectionable and its provisions retrograde in character. It seeks to limit the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts over a large portion of this Presidency in cases involving disputes between the State and the subject. Is cannot be urged that the exercise by the Civil Courts of their present powers for more than three quarters of a century has been detrimental to the interests of the State. On the contrary, the decisions of the Civil Courts have, in the great majority of cases, been favourable to Government. But under the Elphinstone Code is conceded to the aggrieved ryot in Gujarat and Konkan the right of suing in the Civil Court of his district the principal revenue officer when that functionary or his subordinates are believed either to have exceeded their powers or to have exercised them arbitrarily. And it is this rarely exercised but constitutional right which the Bill now under consideration seeks to foreclose.

Your Committee cannot close their Report in a more befitting manner than by expressing their high gratification at the happy termination of the tour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales throughout India. On no other occasion was the loyalty of the people and Princes of India made more manifest. Everywhere His Royal Highness met with a grand and hearty reception. The entire population seemed to be animated with but one idea, namely—that of unbounded joy at the visit to the land of their birth of the future Emperor of India. The Princes and Chiefs in every part of India vied with each other in making His Royal Highness's stay as comfortable as possible It is to be fervently hoped that the result of the Prince's visit will be to unite India and England in closer bonds, to extend to this country the hearty sympathies of the English nation; and to promote a more enlightened knowledge of the condition and wants of the people of India and of what is due to their material, intellectual, and moral progress.

Your Committee beg now to retire from the management of the affairs of this Association; and it will be your duty in conformity with article 8 of the rules of the Association to appoint a fresh Committee for the year 1876-77.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,—FEBRUARY 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, AND 18, AND MARCH 17, 1876.

THE following are the principal portions of the judgment of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phear in the High Court, Calcutta, in the important case of James Wise, Fleming and another. *vs.* Johannes Avdall and others.

Messrs. Pitt-Kennedy and Stokoe, instructed by Messrs. Bowers and Co., for the plaintiffs.

Messrs. Lowe and Jackson, instructed by Messrs. Dignam and Robinson for the defendant Avdall.

Messrs. Branson, Macrae, and Banerjea, instructed by Mr. Heeble, for the defendants Bhuban Mohan and Benod Behari Barnerjea.

This was a suit brought by the plaintiffs, who are merchants, carrying on business in Calcutta, under the firm of James Nicol, Fleming and Co., against the defendants, who lately carried on business as coal and lime merchants, under the firm of Avdall and Co., to recover the sum of Rs. 1,74,211-5-7, being the balance alleged to be due to them in respect of the price of goods sold and delivered, and of certain promissory notes aggregating Rs. 1,40,000.

The defendant Avdall pleaded that the plaintiffs had compromised their claim against him in consideration of a payment to be made of Rs. 20,000, and of his returning to them certain coal and lime in his possession.

The Banerjea defendants admitted a sum of Rs. 755-7-0 to be due to the plaintiffs, which they paid into Court, but stated that they were induced to sign the promissory notes simply for the accommodation and convenience of the plaintiffs and Avdall, and that they received no consideration in respect of the same.

The Judgment of the Court was as follows:—

Phear J.—The two gentlemen who are plaintiffs in this suit until lately carried on business in partnership as merchants and agents in Calcutta, under the style or designation of Nicol, Fleming & Co.

It was part of their business to import into this country coal, limestone, and metals, and also to act as agents of the owners of various steamers from time to time consigned to them from Europe and elsewhere.

The firm of Nicol, Fleming & Co. commenced doing business with the first defendant, Mr. Avdall in 1870 or 1871. Mr. Ross, one of the principal assistants of the firm, says:—

"Mr. Avdall was a coal broker, or agent, or a merchant as far as I know. At that time he bought coal cargoes for us, and supplied coal to our steamers. I did not know whether he had any place of business or not. His business name was sometimes J. Avdall, sometimes Avdall & Co. I had no knowledge of Avdall & Co. as partners then. The transactions were, as a rule, coal for ships. Except in the earlier instances, they were all in writing."

According to this explanation, the firm dealt with Mr. Avdall in two capacities. In the first, acting as traders on their own account, they sold him the coal which they had imported; in the other, acting as agents of certain steamship owners, they bought back the coal for the use of the steamers. And Mr. Ross, in his examination during the trial, made use of the fact of this double character on the part of his firm to explain certain items of the account before the Court. I remark, by the way, that the position in which the firm thus placed itself might be very awkward for it, if there were any question to be considered between it and its principals, the shipowners. And it is, moreover, as will be presently found, not without its importance in the present suit.

Next, the plaintiffs say that, in pursuance of contracts entered into by them with the defendants before the partnership of the Banerjeas with Avdall was dissolved, they delivered to Avdall, on the 7th January 1875, 1,170 tons of coals ex Scotia; also, on the same day, 1,998 tons of limestone ex Russia; and, again, on the 6th February, 1,067 tons odd quarters of limestone ex Lord Ashburton.

Adding the prices of these goods to the item of balance just mentioned, the sum of Rs. 174,211-5-7 is arrived at, and this is the sum which this suit is brought to recover.

The Banerjea defendants admit their partnership with Avdall substantially, as alleged by the plaintiffs, saying that Avdall was admitted a partner with them in their coal business, under the name of Banerjea & Co., on the 2nd April 1871, and that the name of the firm was afterwards changed to Avdall & Co. in May 1873, and that he was admitted a partner with them in the lime business on the 15th February 1873. But they assert that so far as relates to coal dealings, this partnership practically terminated, to the knowledge of the plaintiffs, at the end of the year 1873; that the open account between them, their partnership, and the plaintiffs, annexed to the plaint, is very seriously inaccurate, inasmuch as it does not contain all the transactions between the partnership and the plaintiffs; that it includes transactions between the plaintiffs and the defendant Avdall, with which the partnership had nothing to do, particularly certain promissory notes of Avdall, and also the whole of the purchases of goods in respect of which debits appear subsequently to the 26th November 1873. They profess to exhibit a correct account of their own, which, amongst other things, differs from that of the plaintiffs by omitting all credits for the proceeds of discounting the promissory notes in December 1874, and which ends by showing a balance of Rs. 755-7 against themselves.

They deny that the coals ex Scotia, and the limestone ex Russia and ex Lord Ashburton were transactions with the Banerjea partnership, but that their endorsements on the promissory notes for Rs. 140,000 were obtained from them at the plaintiffs' request and for the plaintiffs' accommodation.

According to this defence, the Banerjeas are liable to the plaintiffs to the amount of Rs. 755-7 only, and this sum they have brought into Court.

The defendant Avdall does not dispute the correctness of the statements in the plaint so far as they affect him, but he says that in addition to him is really included in a larger claim which they have against him personally, and that they have agreed with him to take certain coals of his, which they have in their possession, together with the payment of a sum of Rs. 20,000, which he has promised in satisfaction of that claim.

The imputation which the Banerjea defendants make against the accuracy of the plaintiffs' account is certainly to a considerable extent deserved. And I do not remember another case in which the account kept by a European firm has shown itself before me to so little advantage as that of Messrs. Nicol, Fleming in this case. Mr. Ross, no doubt, exhibited at the trial remarkable familiarity with the complicated dealings of his firm with Mr. Avdall, extending over a series of several years, which I generally describe when or in what manner, a given item was entered in the books of the firm, if it was there in any shape, and, if it was not there, could readily give a reason for its absence. But, notwithstanding the fact which the plaintiffs themselves put forward, and rely upon, that they dealt with Avdall in the various different relations of agents for many separate and distinct principles, and also as principles on their own behalf, they did not pretend to keep corresponding separate accounts. Such account as they did keep appeared to be between themselves and Avdall alone, and Mr. Ross admits that even this did not (up to a certain point of time, at any rate) contain all transactions between them, but that some transactions considered as cash transactions, and settled at once, were omitted from it. He was also obliged to admit that some of the entries in the account represented balances on particular transactions, without disclosure of the details of the transaction themselves, or even mention of the fact that they were only balances. For instance, we meet in the accounts, on the date 22nd September 1873, an entry simply of a credit to Avdall of Rs. 4,373-10-6, and we learn from Mr. Ross' evidence that this was the balance of a payment of Rs. 5,507-2-6 made by the defendant Avdall after deducting Rs. 1,138-8-0, as the price of 40 dozen of coal shovels sold by the firm to Avdall on the 4th September; but the sale of the coal shovels does not appear anywhere in the account. Fortunately, the Banerjea defendants give this item of the coal shovels in their accounts; but, had they not done so, and had they disputed their liability for it, the plaintiffs' books would not have helped us to the truth of the matter. Instances of this sort, so far as I can make out, are numerous.

Taking all the foregoing circumstances into consideration, I cannot resist the conclusion that in this case, as against the Banerjeas, I must hold that Avdall is substantially the same as the plaintiffs, except so far as he may be proved to have acted within his powers, as member of the partnership between him and the Banerjea defendants, which, the latter admit, existed for a time, and had dealings with the plaintiffs. It appears to me, on the whole, that, notwithstanding the quasi-independent part which he is made to play in the accounts placed by the plaintiffs before the Court, he really was to the plaintiffs an instrument, through the means of which they financed (if I may use the phrase) their firm and got the benefit of the capital of such persons as the Banerjea defendants, without endeavouring to compromise the name of the firm, or allowing it to go before the mercantile world as an obligor.

If this supposition is unjust to the plaintiffs, they have, I think, only their mode of conducting their business and their method of keeping their accounts to thank for it.

With these views, I now address myself to the cardinal question in the case, which is this—namely, what is the precise liability of the Banerjea defendants to the plaintiffs on the promissory notes of the 11th and 17th December 1874?

Mr. Ross' account of the making of these notes is as follows:—First, of the 8 notes of Rs. 10,000 each made on the 11th December—

"I was in Calcutta in December 1874. In that month I obtained from Mr. Avdall certain promissory notes. These are they (M 1 to 8) They are signed, to the best of my belief by Mr. Avdall, as Avdall and Co., and by Benod Behari Banerjea. I never saw the latter write, but I believe it is his signature. These promissory notes were given to the firm. I had been continually urging Mr. Avdall to reduce the balance due by him, and as he stated he was unable to pay cash, he offered to give promissory notes; but I did not deem that sufficient without security in the shape of an additional name. I told him so. He promised to obtain me an additional signature. He said he would get one. He agreed to give me these promissory notes, and he went away, and, when he came again, he handed me the promissory notes. I don't recollect if he said anything. They were signed as they are now signed. I had no communication with Bhuban Mohan Banerjea and Co., before these notes were given to me. I had heard the name, but I did not know, and had not then seen Bhuban Mohan, and I don't think I had then seen the other. To the best of my knowledge, I did not know whether they had any interest in Avdall and Co. I knew the name of their firm. I had before had promissory notes to which Bhuban Mohan Banerjea and Company were parties, on account of coals on Avdall and Co.'s account. These are they (N. 1 to 10.) I received them in liquidation of Avdall and Co.'s account, and they were all paid at maturity by the makers. I received them on the dates they bear."

Next, of the 15 notes, aggregating on the whole Rs. 60,000, he says:—

"I had seen these notes before they were given to me by Mr. Avdall. They are signed in the same manner as the 80,000. I received them on the 17th or 18th December. They were given under precisely the same circumstances as the 80,000. The balance of the account was still unpaid. After giving credit for the 80,000 there was still a balance due to us. I estimated the balance at 23,000 after giving credit for all the notes."

But Avdall's indebtedness cannot be ascertained in this suit, because the plaintiffs have agreed to take the proceeds of the coals at Garden Reach and a portion at Ramkistopur as payment *pro tanto*, and there is no evidence before the Court as to what these proceeds amount to. Indeed, it appears the whole of them have not yet been sold. Mr. Ross himself admits that the value of these coals may be as much as Rs. 80,000.

It follows, then, that the Banerjea defendants' liability to the plaintiffs on the notes, as securities for Avdall and Co., is not established.

And they can only be liable on them as principals if the signatures Avdall and Co. was written by Avdall with power and authority to bind the Banerjea defendants by their signature [unknown to the plaintiffs]. But he certainly was not partner of the Banerjeas at that time; and there was no sort of show towards the plaintiffs of his being partner, because it is Mr. Ross' own story that he did not know till afterwards that Avdall ever had been partner of the Banerjeas. And if he then had no authority, either as partner or by estoppel, to bind the Banerjeas by that signature as against the plaintiffs, there is not the slightest ground for holding that the Banerjea defendants, in fact, agreed or consented to that signature being written on their behalfs, or for their benefit, jointly with Avdall.

It thus seems to me, on Mr. Ross' own statement of the case, that the plaintiffs cannot on any ground make the Banerjea defendants liable in this suit to recoup to them the Rs. 1,40,000 the amount of these notes.

But I further think that the making of these notes was essentially an accommodation transaction for the benefit of the plaintiffs and Avdall, if not of the plaintiffs alone. I have already stated general facts, which tend very forcibly towards this conclusion. I will add two others, which seem to me to have the same bearing. Although on the notes themselves the plaintiffs appear only as promisees and endorsees, and both Avdall & Co., and Bhuban Mohan Banerjea and Co., were the promisors, liable as principals to the Bank, yet I cannot make out that the notes were presented to either of the latter parties for payment. Babu Benod Behari expressly swears that they were not presented to him. Mr. Avdall is not called as a witness at all. There is no evidence of the Bank having taken any action with regard to them, and the notes do not exhibit any of the usual traces of default having been made by the payers. I have no doubt that the plaintiffs did of their own accord, and for their own sakes, take up the notes at maturity, without notice to the nominal promisors. Indeed, if I mistake not Mr. Ross expressly stated as much. Also, I think, there can be no real question, but that the proceeds obtained by discounting these notes were taken by the plaintiffs and by Avdall (supposing them to be distinct parties) in portions, according to their respective needs or convenience. The payment of Rs. 25,000 to Mr. Avdall, on the 17th December, not brought into the accounts in this case—*i.e.*, on the very day when the second batch of notes was being given—is to my mind conclusive of the matter. Mr. Ross says that the Rs. 25,000 was paid as a debt due from certain steamers to Avdall & Co., and that, as agent of those steamers, he was obliged to pay it, notwithstanding the then existing indebtedness of Avdall to the plaintiffs. But this is plainly is not so. Mr. Ross cannot say on behalf of what steamers he paid it, and he was obliged to admit that it was paid generally against coal bills as an item in the accounts between the plaintiff and Avdall & Co., *i.e.*, the very accounts in respect of which Mr. Ross says the notes were given; for at the time of the payment the partnerships of Avdall with the Banerjea defendants was not known by the plaintiffs, and admittedly there were no separate accounts between the plaintiffs, as agents of specified ships, and Avdall. The so-called advance on loan of Rs. 20,000, made by the plaintiffs to Avdall on the 12th January, appears to me to tell the same story. All that Mr. Ross can say about this is that it was a temporary loan to Mr. Avdall, to enable him to tide over some unexplained emergency.

I am satisfied, on the whole, that these notes were not given in acknowledgment of any specific debt, or for any definite consideration; but were used by the plaintiffs certainly, perhaps by the plaintiffs and Avdall together, for the purpose of putting themselves in funds, and that the Banerjea defendants had, in no direct way, any benefit out of them. In this view, it is not necessary that I should find the precise motive, on the part of the Banerjea defendants, which led to the signature of the firm being put to the notes.

It remains for me to inquire what is the true state of the account between the plaintiffs and Avdall and Co., limited to the transactions for which the partnership between Avdall and the Banerjea defendants is strictly liable.

It is, in short, quite impossible to construct a satisfactory statement of account between the plaintiffs and the defendants on the materials afforded by the plaintiffs in this suit.

It is, moreover, abundantly clear that, during the time when the plaintiffs were dealing with the defendants' partnership through Avdall, they were also carrying on transactions with him in which the Banerjea defendants had no interest whatever. The plaintiffs themselves are unable to distinguish directly between these two sets of transactions, because, to all appearance, so far as they had any knowledge, all the transactions alike were with Avdall, and none of them with the Banerjeas. To repeat what I have before remarked, there was at no time any show or indicia of a partnership relation, connecting the Banerjeas with Avdall, upon which the plaintiffs can now rely. They can only succeed in this suit in respect of such transactions as they can prove were, in fact, effected with the partnership. And, as they have not called Mr. Avdall to speak to this, the only direct evidence which I have to guide me upon it is the testimony of Babu Benod Behari Banerjea, one of the interested defendants. But I see no reason to doubt his general statements as to the partnership transactions; and even Mr. Ross admits the correctness of his account on the debit side up to, and including, the item of 19th July 1873, with the exception of the item of Rs. 700 of 4th March 1873; and on the credit side up to, and including, the 19th August 1873, and also the item of Rs. 182-15-6 of 4th September 1873. But I do not propose to take the accounts between the plaintiffs and the defendants as if they were the accounting parties. The burden of proof lies on the plaintiff, and, in the absence of detailed examination and cross-examination, I can only give them the benefit of the ultimate results of the defendants admissions.

On the whole, then, I think that the plaintiffs have failed to make out their case of any greater extent than is admitted by the Banerjea defendants. I am therefore of opinion that the plaintiffs are entitled to a verdict for the sum of Rs. 755-7, as the amount admitted by the Banerjea defendants to be due from the defendants partnership to the plaintiffs, and for no more. I am ready, however, to certify that the suit was a fit one to be brought in this Court, and, this being so, the plaintiffs must have their costs on scale No. 2 up to the time when the money was paid into Court, and the plaintiffs must pay the defendants' costs on the same scale subsequently to that date; and, in making this order, I think, after consideration, that no distinction can be drawn between the defendants.

I regret that I have been unable to come to my decision in this suit earlier than has been the case. But the delay has arisen in this way—in order to make as sure as I could that none of the material facts of the accounts should escape my attention, I caused a credit sheet and a debit sheet to be made out, in which every item disclosed, or spoken to in any way, at the hearing is exhibited in its proper place. And it was necessary to the making out of these sheets that the depositions of all the witnesses should be copied out, and collated with the different exhibits. All this took up much time; but I hope these sheets may prove as useful to the parties as they have been to myself, and for this reason I have directed that a copy of them be annexed to this judgment.—*Englishman.*

STANDARD 18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY, LONDON-MADE.

MR. STREETER, 18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

Having completed extensive and important additions to the various machines used by him in the manufacture of

GOLD ORNAMENTS,

will supply, at greatly reduced prices for cash on delivery, the following articles:

18-CARAT GOLD WATCH-CHAINS, For GENTLEMEN, any pattern, At £4. 5s. per Ounce.

18-CARAT GOLD WATCH-CHAINS, For LADIES, any pattern, At £4. 5s. per Ounce.

18-CARAT GOLD LOCKETS (PLAIN) For One or Two Portraits, any size, At £5 per Ounce.

GOLD WATCHES, 18-CARAT CASES, From £5.

The *Times* says, "Respecting the untrustworthy character of the metal employed generally by English jewellers, Mr. Streeter marks upon his goods the quality of the gold supplied by him which is a true guarantee."

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

MR. STREETER, 18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE, PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVED FUND.....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Kutch, Arab, and Persian Horses, at Mahomed Backer's Stable, Parell Road, Bhandy Bazaar.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st April, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place

30 handsome Kutch, Arab, and Persian riding and carriage horses.

The above horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a bagatelle table, a valuable collection of choice and rare plants, &c., at No. 26, Forbes Road, (Mr. John Ker's Bungalow), adjoining the Grant Road Railway Station and Gilder's Tank.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st April, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of W. A. Cezar, Esq., changing his residence, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, best plateware, such as ice pitcher, cruet stand, butter pot, toast rack, round waiter, a set of fifty pattern spoons and forks in mahogany case table candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, sideboard, dining room chairs, handsome bronze correct going clock circular pier and card tables, English sofas and centre ottoman, easy and drawing room chairs, tea or, ornament stands, chiffonier, valuable chromolithogra hs, Tucker's single and double hanging argand lamps, full sized bagatelle table complete, rich table ornaments, camp cots, washing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes presses cleopatra couches, light bedroom chairs, decorative articles, cooking utensils, a valuable collection of choice plants, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome chesnut Deccan Child's pony, with saddle and bridle.

Surat young milch goats, rabbits, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH BUILT CARRIAGES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st April, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

A handsome canco landau by Kesterton, London.

A fashionable light square shape Victoria, complete with lamps, pole, and shafts.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 1st instant, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1 P.M.

English built dog cart with a handsome grey Arab horse and harness.

Handsome flesbitten grey Arab riding horse, carries a Lady.

1 English built dog cart in good order.

1 bay galloway.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, glass and porcelainware, plants, a fine Aden cow, (if not previously disposed of by private contract), a handsome English-built Hobby-cart by "McNaught and Smith," a handsome bay Arab horse, set of English harness, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On SATURDAY, the 8th of April, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Rev. F. L. Sharpin.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and pure-lainware, a handsome English-built brougham, a handsome bay Australian brougham, horses, harness, &c., at Mahalakshmi Road. Also,

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, brougham, horses, harness, &c., the property of Colonel E. A. H. Bacon.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LIBRARY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been instructed by the Executors of the estate of the late Reverend John Wilson, D. D., to sell by Public Auction, at No. 32 Malabar Hill, on MONDAY, the 17th April, and following days, the exceeding valuable Library of the late Dr. Wilson, consisting of several Thousand Volumes in Oriental, Classical, Philological, Theological, Religious, and General Literature, many fine and curious specimens of early typography. The collection of oriental works is specially valuable.

Catalogues are nearly ready, and the Library will be on view 6 days before the day of sale.

N. B.—Commissions will be carefully executed.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, electro-plate by Elkinston and Mappin, glassware, crockery, also a collection of plants in tubs, pots with stands and frames, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th of April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the household furniture, carpets, &c., the property of Dr. Johnstone.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of April, at 6-30 a.m.

FOR COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome tonga with lamps, only 12 months in use, with moveable back.

A Bay Arab horse, 8 years, 14-2 high, trained artillery charger, goes well in single and double harness, and perfectly free from vice.

A set of English harness nearly new.

Also, a handsome English-built brougham with chestnut Australian horses and harness complete.

A handsome English built, four seated open carriage, with a pair of Bay Australian horses and harness complete.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1876.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL, BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comforts.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application.

The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. C. I. Railways.

TERMS—MODERATE.

W. B. SARGENT, Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well-adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and is, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
REVISED QUOTATIONS IN BOND FOR COGNACS OF MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S SHIPPING,

Who stand third on the list of Brandy Exporters, for 1875 again as in former years.

* One Star.....	Rs. 15	0 per dozen
* One Star, in Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	„ 16	0 „
* One Star Crystal Barrels 2 gallon = 1 dozen	„ 20	0 „
* One Star, in Flasks, in cases of 2 dozen each	„ 16	8 per case
* One Star, in Half-Flasks, in cases of 4 dozen each	„ 18	8 „
** Two Stars	„ 18	8 per dozen
*** Three Stars	„ 21	8 „
**** Four Stars, Extra Superior..	„ 32	8 „

DUTY AND TOWN DUES TO BE ADDED RS. 8-8 PER CASE.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

INDIA PALE ALE.
ALL CHARGES INCLUDED.

	per dozen	Net Cash.
Cask containing 3 dozen quarts ...Rs.		5-8

GUINNESS' STOUT,
BOTTLED BY MOLINE & Co.

	per dozen	Net Cash.
Cask containing 3 dozen quarts ...Rs.		5-12
„ „ 6 „ pints ... „		4-0

"COOPER."

THIS strengthening BEER, half DUBLIN STOUT and half DUBLIN PORTER, is entirely free from acidity, is never over ripe; and requires only to be known to be thoroughly appreciated by Eupopean invalids requiring an invigorating tonic in this exhaustive climate. The price per dozen is moderate, viz. Rs. 5-8. Sold in not less than 3 dozen quarts and 6 dozen pints casks.

SOLE AGENTS.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

PERINET'S CHAMPAGNES, Rs. 30 and Rs. 45.
A. COLLIN'S CARTE BLANCHE, Rs. 30.
ROUYER, GUILLET'S PURE COGNAC, Rs. 15 Pints; Rs. 8, Half-pints.
BASS' BEER, from CAMERON & SAUNDERS, Rs. 58.
DUTCH BEER, Rs. 4 per dozen quarts.
ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, Rs. 24.
G. PRELLER & Co.'s EXCELLENT CLARETS, direct from Bordeaux, Rs. 9 to Rs. 15.
BECHADE LAFFONT & Co.'s CLARETS, Rs 8.
Do. do. BRANDY, Rs. 18.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—The BUNGALOW, No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, from 1st June 1876, at present in the occupation of E. Moses, Esq.

For particulars apply at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 27th March 1876.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. G. GRIFFITH is AUTHORIZED to SIGN our Firm by procuration from THIS DATE.

PELLY & Co.

Bombay, 30th March 1876.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL SALES of ABKARI and MADRAT FARMS in the MANGAON and MAHAD TALUKAS, of the Colaba Collectorate, for the year 1876-77, commencing from August 1st, 1876, will be held before the Collector of Colaba, at Mahad on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, 1876, and the following days.

2. For further particulars application to be made to the Collector of Colaba.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Collector.

Colaba, Collector's Office, Alibag, 15th March 1876.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Indian Government Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 3rd April 1876, and the days following, a QUANTITY of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope Old Coir and Hawsers, Booms, Mast-Yards, Iron, Copper, Brass and Lead Old, Coal Dust, small Tin Lanterns, Flags, Cases, Cask-, Tins, Waste Papers, &c., &c. Terms of sale as usual and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B. CAREW, Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 24th March 1876.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c. ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી મદ્રાજ યુનિ-ટાઇડ સ્પીનીગ એન્ડ વીવીગ મીલસ કમપની, લીમીટેડ

NOTICE is hereby given to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of this Company that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 75 (Seventy-five) per whole and Rs. 18¾ (Eighteen and twelve annas) per quarter Share is declared PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, Fort, between the hours of 12 A. M. and 3 P.M., on and after the 29th day of March 1876.

Shareholders are requested to produce their SHARE CERTIFICATES when applying for the Dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors,

હા. મુલજી જેઠાણી કમપની.

i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th March 1876.

PURSUANT to an Orders of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 114 of 1876 wherein in ALBERT BIRMINGHAM MILLER Official Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of James Calder Grierson, James Gordon and John Storm Insolvents is Plaintiff and FREDERICK JOHN FERGUSON Sheriff of Calcutta Purveyor of Bengal is Defendant) and dated the Twenty-ninth day of January One Thou and Eight Hundred and Seventy-six the creditors of the late Firm of Messrs. Davidson and Company of the Town of Calcutta Merchants and agents and all other persons claiming to be entitled to the benefit of a certain Trust Deed for the benefit of Twenty-five Annas in the Rupee executed on the Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five and expressed to be made between ALEXANDER DAVIDSON ALEXANDER STEPHEN CHARLES STEWART and ANDREW Trustees of the Will of JONAH JOHN HOGG of the first part ALEXANDER COLVIN JAMES GORDON and ROBERT HOGG of the second part and the several creditors of the said Firm of the third part Alexander McDonald Stewart and Josiah John Hogg executors of the Will of the said Joseph John Hogg deceased in which account who had executed or should execute the said Indenture of the third part or their respective executive are severally required on or before the first day of May One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six to send to the Office of the Registrar of this Court or its Original Side their names addresses and description the full particulars of their claims a statement of their accounts and the nature of their securities (if any) held by them or on behalf thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claim or shall produce the same before the sitting of the Judge in the Court House on SATURDAY the third day of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

DIGNAM and ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys. R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

High Court O. J., The 22nd February 1876.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRA &c

VISITING CARDS, ds, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be Gazette" Office.

IN THE C E DISTRICT OF SURAT.

In the m the Indian Companies Act 1866, and in the matter of the BANK AND FINAN ORATION, LIMITED.

Whereas from th the Official Liquidator, it appears that he has PAID O LAIMS against the Bank, and that there is now a bal Rs. 4,386-10-6 in his hands; and whereas it further ap at a sum of Rs. 395 is due to the Bank by the Mercantile and Finance Association, and that a further sum will be realized by the sale of the Bank's m operty, the above three items in all making up a sum of Rs. 4,781-10-6; I do therefore order that of the moneys in hand and to be realized as aforesaid Rupees Fifty be paid to Mr. Motiram Dalpatram, the Bank's Pleader, and Rupees Fifteen to Narseram Vejeram and Rupees Twenty-five to Jumnadas Muthoor-das for services respectively rendered by them to the Liquidator, and that Rupees One Hundred and Fifty be reserved for sundry expenses, and that the rest be paid to the Official Liquidator on account of his travelling expenses to Broach and Ahmedabad and as remuneration for his services in settling the affairs of the Bank. SHAREHOLDERS of the Bank wishing to FILE their OBJECTIONS to the above arrangement may do so before the 1st May 1876, and in default of such objections the Liquidator may proceed to close the liquidation and obtain an order for the Liquidation of the Company.

I further direct that this Order be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* three times, in the English News- aper published in Bombay, in the *Bombay Samachar*, *Guzerat Mitra*, and *Surat Dashi Mitra*, *Surat Surya Prakash*, *Broach Vurtman* and *Ahmedabad Vartman* three times.

Dated Surat, 2nd March 1876. H. BIRDWOOD, District Judge.

MOTIRAM DALPATRAM, Pleader for the Official Liquidator.

TEETH! TEETH!! TE